Fifth Series, Vol. XVII, No. 8

Wednesday, August 9, 1972
Sravana 18, 1894 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session**
**(Fifth Lok Sabha)**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

## CONTENTS


| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| No. 8-Wednesday, August 9, 1972/Sravana 18, 1894 (Saka) | |
| Homage to Martyrs of 1942 Revolution | 1 |
| Oral Answers to Questions: | |
| *Starred Questions Nos. 141 to 144, 146 to 148, 154, 157 and 158 | 1–31 |
| Short Notice Question No. 1 | 31–35 |
| Written Answers to Questions : | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 145, 149, to 153, 155, 156, 159 and 160 | 35–40 |
| Unstarred questions Nos. 1401 to 1406, 1408 to 1439 1441, 1442, 1444 to 1474, 1476 to 1529, 1531 to 1544, 1546 to 1590, 1592 to 1595, 1597, 1598 and 1600 | 40–182 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent to Public Importance— | |
| Reported incident of burning alive of ten Harijans in Machhariya Village of Moradabad District in U. P. | 182–94 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 195–96 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Sixteenth Report | 197 |
| Re. Alleged misconduct of P. A. C. in Firozabad District of U. P. | 197–200 |
| Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Bill— | |
| Motion to consider, as reported by the Select Committee | 200–11 |
| Dr. H. P. Sharma | 200–04 |
| Shri R. D. Bhandare | 204–05 |
| Shri Surendra Pal Singh | 205–10 |
| Clauses 2 to 11 and 1 | |
| Motion to pass, as reported by the Select Committee | 211 |
| Shri Surendra Pal Singh | 211 |
| Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Amendment Bill— | |
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 211–16 |
| Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary | 211–12 |
| Shri Madhuryya Haldar | 212–13 |
| Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya | 213–14 |
| Shri J. Matha Gowder | 214–15 |
| Clauses 2 and 1 | |
| Motion to pass | 216 |


*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary . . . . . 216

*Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill*—
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 216

Shri H. N. Bahuguna . . . . . 216,227–31

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya . . . . . 216–19

Shri C. Chittibabu . . . . . 219–21

Shri Bibhuti Mishra . . . . . 221–23

Shri Sarjoo Pandey . . . . . 223–24

Shri Rudra Pratap Singh . . . . . 224–26

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai . . . . . 226–27

Clauses 2 and 1

Motion to pass . . . . . 232

Shri H. N. Bahuguna . . . . . 32

Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill—

Motion to consider . . . . . 232–63, 277–78

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha . . . . . 232–35

Shri Biren Dutta . . . . . 236–39

Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami . . . . . 239–44

Shri Sarjoo Pandey . . . . . 244–49

Shri Bibhuti Mishra . . . . . 249–51

Shri J. Matha Gowder . . . . . 251–54

Shri M. C. Daga . . . . . 254–57

Shri R. D. Bhandare . . . . . 257–60

Statement *Re.* Current Sugar Situation— . . . . . 263–67

Prof. Sher Singh . . . . . 263–67

Half-an-hour Discussion —
Bonus by Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh . . . . . 267–76

Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya . . . . . 267–72

Shri Balgovind Verma . . . . . 273–76

Motion *Re.* Contempt of the House . . . . . 276–77

## LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 9, 1972/Sravana 18, 1894 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## HOMAGE TO MARTYRS OF 1942 REVOLUTION

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before we begin the proceedings of the House, I would submit through you, to all sections of the House, that today being the historic 9th August, we may stand in silence for a minute to pay homage to the martyrs of the 1942 revolution and all other freedom struggles.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Since we are observing the 25th anniversary of our Independence this year, it is necessary that we should observe this also on this occasion.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; the House will stand in silence for a short while.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Utilisation of unauthorised capacity by larger Industrial Houses

*141. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of larger industrial houses are already unofficially producing double their licensed capacity in their plants;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter; and

(c) whether unofficial utilisation of unauthorised capacity is one of the biggest channels of black money in the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). From time to time cases have come to the notice of the Government where industrial undertakings, whether belonging to large industrial houses or otherwise, have substantially increased their production beyond their respective licensed capacities. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee had referred, in its report, to 45 such representative cases, details of which are given in Appendix IV-F of its report. Copies of the report have previously been laid on the Table of the House. The Commission of Inquiry on the Large Industrial Houses headed by Shri A. K. Sarkar, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, is required, by the terms of its reference, to inquire into and report, *inter alia*, on the circumstances in which unauthorised production in excess of the licensed capacity occurred in the cases brought out by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Government has no information to the effect that unauthorised or unofficial utilisation of capacity is one of the biggest channels of black-money in industry.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Sir, the answer, given by the Minister, itself says that the fact has been brought to the notice of the Government regarding the problem of unauthorised production beyond the licensed capacity. I would like to know whether the Government have taken any steps against those 45 cases which the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee have pointed out. If so, may I know the details thereof and, if not, the reasons for not doing so.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I have already made it clear that the cases which have been referred to by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee have been referred to a highpower enquiry committee headed by the ex-Chief Justice of India for specific and detailed enquiry. The ex-Chief Justice of India is enquiring into the details of each of these cases and after receiving the report of the enquiry committee, we will surely take action in accordance with the report of the committee.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is rather a strange answer that the Minister has given, that it is again being referred to a highpower committee. May be the Government would further refer it to a higher power committee. But what we are interested to know is whether the Government has already proceeded against those cases. Then, in the second part of the answer, the Government says that the Government is not aware or the Government does not have information whether the production beyond the capacity of the licences sanctioned is a source of black money. I would like to know what exactly is the information of the Government with regard to this. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question should be short.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The Sarkar Commission has been appointed on the recommendation of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry committee which *inter alia* has also recommended that each case should be gone into, and under what circumstances the unauthorised production or production beyond the licensing capacity has taken place. Therefore, on the recommendations of the Committee, this step has been taken. After getting the report we shall know exactly under what circumstances the unauthorised or unlicensed production has taken place and after that action can be initiated.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Has it come to the notice of the Government that certain larger houses have been utilising unauthorisedly electric power, water and land and have also exceeded the capacity for which licences had been issued? If so what have their investigations disclosed and which are those larger houses?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: No such instance has been brought to our notice.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Some of these industrial units which have bases abroad by their over production have affected the indigenous industries. What steps the Government has taken to protect the interests of the indegenous units pending finalisation of the report of the committee ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We are awaiting the report of the committee; till that time no action is being taken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I understood the Minister to say in reply to the last part of the question that the Government were not aware that such excess production was a fruitful source of black money. It is also being investigated as to whether in those cases where it has been established that they are producing in excess of their licensed capacity, the returns of production which they have to submit every month or every year correspond to the licensed capacity or are in excess of it and also if it is not shown in the return, this is an obvious source of black money.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : The information as such that they are producing above the capacity is based on the returns submitted by them through DGTD. Therefore, production has come in the accounts of the firm and this cannot be a source of black money but if they had not shown the production in the accounts of the firms whether they are producing under-capacity or above capacity, that could be a source of black money.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Indalco were producing aluminium rods in excess of their capacity and were not showing it in their returns. This was raised by me and the Government said that they were looking into it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am aware that this allegation was made in the other House and the Mines Ministry is going into it and an enquiry is being made. In our Ministry there is no such instance.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Is it true that some of the big houses are producing much less than their authorised capacity with a view to raise the price of goods.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is a different question altogether; this relates, to production above capacity. There are cases where there is underutilisation also but it may be due to various causes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Is the Government in a position to tell us when the report of the high-power

committee is expected and who are the persons on this committee?

MR. SPEAKER : He mentioned it; he said the ex-Chief Justice.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The House will be interested to know when the report is expected.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It is a judicial or quasi-judicial committee and we would not interfere with the working of that committee. However we have requested the Chairman to expedite it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Some of the companies, whose applications for expansion have been rejected by the government, continue to produce beyond their licensed capacity. For example, Messrs. Pfizer, Bombay, has a licensed capacity of 14 tonnes. The production in 1970 was 25 tonnes and in 1971 it rose to 26 tonnes. What steps will the government take against these companies?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Now that a specific case has been brought to our notice, we will look into this.

**Re-commissioning of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant**

*142. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 963 on 24th May, 1972 regarding recommissioning of Tarapur Atomic Plant and state :

(a) whether Unit No. I of the Tarapur atomic station is working satisfactorily;

(b) whether Unit No. II will be commissioned as per schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The total power availability in the State of Gujarat at present is 862 MW, including 190 MW of Tarapur atomic power station. Gujarat is suffering from power shortage merely because of shut downs and breakdowns and recommissioning and again shut downs of the atomic power station. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that another atomic power station will be located in the Saurashtra region, which has no source of supply of coal and hydel power? If not, are we to understand that the news report that Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, appears to have favourer the location of the atomic power plant outside Gujarat is correct?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): This is not a question of any Minister's personal whim.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : What is the reply to part (a) of my question, now that part (b) has been answered by the Prime Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The main question relates to Units I and II and the supplementary is far afield. But, broadly speaking, so far as the availability of power is concerned, which was the question asked by my hon. friend, the availability from the unit which has been re-started has been about 87 per cent. So, this is satisfactory and I do not think that one can blame unit I for this reason. As for unit II, as I have indicated, it will go into operation in September. On the question of the location for sites, this is a question which is gone into by expert committees. I do not think the expert committee has gone into the whole matter even in the western region.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Apart from re-fuelling and maintenance of units I and II, may I know what were the other reasons for shut-down of units I and II ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: On unit I there is an arrangement to hold down guiding tubes inside the reactor and some guiding tubes got loose. Therefore, the whole arrangement had to be fortified and strengthened and the whole design had to be looked into. This was the main reason for the extended outage. Then one of the transformers did not function. Although that transformer has been substituted by a transformer in unit II, that also led to some more

closure time. These are the normal repairs which are carried on, in addition to the re-fuelling to which my hon. friend made a reference, which is a normal re-fuelling after the first two years of operation. It always takes a certain amount of time. I am glad to say that in respect of unit II the total outage time was five months whereas unit I took eight months. So, they have learnt by experience and they are cutting down outage time.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether one of the reasons for the failure of Unit I of Tarapore Atomic Plant was the fact that out of 89 guide-tubes, 20 guide-tubes were not loaded with fuel and due to the pressure of water, they were buoyed out because they were lighter and, if so, what steps have been taken to see that this does not occur in Unit II. I also want to know whether the loading of these guide-tubes will involve the import of uranium from abroad.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The blanks do not contain uranium. I do not think any uranium is required to be imported for putting into blanks. So far as Unit II is concerned, the arrangement for holding down guide-tubes has been examined and this has been taken into account while the repairs are going on.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे की तारापुर विद्युत केन्द्र में जो शुरू से संतोषजनक रूप से काम नहीं हो रहा है तो क्या उस में कोई षड़यन्त्र है ? क्या सरकार इस के लिए कोई जांच समिति बनाने की सोच रही है !

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जी नहीं ।

### F.F.C. Financial Assistance to Movie Makers

*143. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given by the Film Finance Corporation to Movie Makers during the past three years;

(b) the amount which fell due for recovery during these years to the said Corporation and the amount actually realised; and

(c) the amount of bad debt during these years and amount written off by the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A total of Rs. 47,41,496/- has been disbursed to movie makers during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No debt has been written off by the Corporation during the three years mentioned above.

STATEMENT

1. *Amount fallen due for recovery:—*

| As on | Total recoveries due (including from loans given in pre-1969 period) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal | Interest | Total |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 31-3-70. . . . | 55,10,158 | 8,66,929 | 63,77,087 |
| 31-3-71. . . . | 59,48,459 | 11,23,720 | 70,72,179 |
| 31-3-72. . . . | 69,02,859 | 11,14,804 | 80,17,663 |

The figures of loans fallen due at the end of each financial year, as indicated above, are arrived at after adjusting the recoveries effected. Total loans fallen due (Principal only) as on 31-3-72 in respect of loans sanctioned during the period 1969-72 amounted to Rs. 10,47,031.

2. *Amount actually realised:—*

| Year | Total amount realised (including from loans given in pre-1969 period) | | | Amount realised from loans given during last three years only |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal | Interest | Total | Principal only |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1969-70 . . . . . | 15,91,032 | 3,86,748 | 19,77,780 | 52,234 |
| 1970-71 . . . . . | 4,47,195 | 1,87,037 | 6,34,232 | 1,75,367 |
| 1971-72 . . . . . | 9,51,703 | 4,60,312 | 14,12,015 | 3,48,079 |
| | 29,89,930 | 10,34,097 | 40,24,027 | 5,75,680 |

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Since the recovery has not been very satisfactory, I would like to know whether the Film Finance Corporation will be in a position to compete with black money which is principally financing the film industry in this country, whether it is advisable to go-ahead because the old debt position is as much as 80 per cent of the total finance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The Film Finance Corporation is not intended to compete with any white or black money. It is a promotional activity in order to encourage better type of films.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Has the Minister been successful in trying to see that better type of films are produced. Would he give us the number of successful films which have been screened and financed by the Film Finance Corporation?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I think, my hon. friend is in touch with what is commonly being called as a new wave of films in the sense that they have really changed the orientation of the films. There are quite a few films, like, "Sara Akash", "Uski Roti", "Dastak", "Anubhav", etc. which have really made a mark in the present trend. I am glad the Film Finance Corporation in its new policy has associated itself with such films which have not only received recognition at home but also abroad.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The concept of having the Film Finance Corporation is to encourage film producers to produce good films, not films depicting vulgar romance and all that. May I know how many films have been produced which have got national award as considered to be good films?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not know who are the people he is referring to. I am sure, the hon. Member has already appreciated the films that have been encouraged by the film Finance Corporation. Uptill now, the Corporation has financed approximately 97 films.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : How many producers have got national award for having produced good films?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I gave the names of some films. Almost all the films have received one award or the other. Recently, in the last films award, the film "Phir Bhi" and "Anubhav" also received recognition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, very good Indian films have been produced. They may not be box-office hits but still they have been liked by the people and they are good films. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what financial aid has been given to the film producers in Bengal. It came out in the press that they are facing serious crisis. They should be given financial

assistance, because they can produce good films. What amount has been given to the film producers in Bengal?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: 11 Bengali films have been aided by the FFC and the total amount sanctioned is of the order of Rs. 28 lakhs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Assuming and not conceding that a greater variety of films are produced though none of the films he has mentioned has been seen by any one of us here, may I know at least as to what is the capital of this Film Finance Corporation and what are the debts that are considered irrecoverable, because the popular belief in Bombay is that what you borrow from the Corporation you need not repay?

MR. SPEAKER : It is given in the Statement.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Perhaps, the hon. Member is more aware of the capital market of Bombay whereas I am not.

Sir, the paid up capital of the FFC is Rs. 50 lakhs and the loans given by the Government to the FFC are of the order of Rs. 95 lakhs. So, the total capital at their disposal is Rs. 145 lakhs. Uptill now we had to write off Rs. 12.66 lakhs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What is considered irrecoverable? Not written off.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Generally, those films which have not made a mark on the box office and the producer has not been able to raise funds although usual legal proceedings are taken before the amount is written off.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Although many Bengali films have got both national and international awards, as my friend said, the Bengali film industry is facing a serious crisis so much so that some of the producers have already closed down their film production. In view of this fact, will the Government set up a committee to go into the affairs of the film industry in West Bengal and give financial aid to them so that they can produce better films?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We are proud of the film industry in Bengal because very good films are being made in Bengal. But, unfortunately, Bengali film industry has been going through a crisis due to a variety of reasons. A Committee has been set up by the Bengal Government also. We have also looked into it. But it does need remedies which will lie outside the limits of Bengal also. For instance, one of the methods could possibly be dubbing Bengali films in other Indian languages so that the market opens up. But, more than everything else, it is very important that we set up some thing like Film Councils where all these things are sorted out and methods are found across the table to get over the crisis.

**Delhi Telephone Disrupted by rain**

+

*144. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of recent rains in Delhi the entire telephone system had been badly disrupted;

(b) the number of telephone connections restored; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid recurrence of the same?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) :

(क) जी नहीं। तथापि, बड़ी संख्या में टेलीफोनों पर इसका असर पड़ा था।

(ख) जिन टेलीफोनों पर इसका असर पड़ा था वे सभी पुनः चालू कर दिए गए हैं।

(ग) बड़ी संख्या में टेलीफोनों के खराब होने के परिणामस्वरूप एक जांच समिति बनाई गई थी। इसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर कई कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें जंक्शन के बिलों के लिए "गेस प्रेशर" की व्यवस्था करना, केबिल में खराबी का पता लगाने के लिए इलैक्ट्रानिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग आदि शामिल है।

**श्री मंडल किशोर शर्मा :** दिल्ली में टैलीफोन को जो खराबी हुई है बारिश के कारण सम्भवत: यह पहली बार हुई है। क्या यह सही है ? यदि यह पहली मर्तबा नहीं हुई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहले भी कोई खराबी पैदा हुई थी, यदि हां तो कोई जांच की गई थी और अगर यदि की गई थी तो जो जांच रिपोर्ट आई उसका अनुपालन किया गया या नहीं और अगर नहीं किया गया तो क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि टैलीफोन इसलिए भी खराब हो जाते हैं कि वाटर सप्लाई के सिलसिले में या दूसरे कामों के सिलसिले में जब खुदाई की जाती है तो उस में केबिल भी कट जाते हैं ? यदि हां तो क्या इस संबंध में सरकार कुछ कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है यदि हां, तो वे कौन से कदम हैं ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा ):** माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं। एक तो यह है कि पहले भी खराबी आई थी और जांच हुई थी ? इसका उत्तर यह है कि पहले इस प्रकार की जांच कभी नहीं हुई थी। इस बार जब खराबी पैदा हुई तो हमने डायरेक्टोरेट के अफसरों की एक कमेटी बनाई और उससे कहा कि कारणों को देखो। उसने जो कारण बताए हैं उनके निराकरण का रास्ता उत्तर में बता दिया गया है। यह सच है कि पिछले आठ दस साल से दिल्ली में बराबर सड़कों को चौड़ा किया जा रहा है और यह काम बहुत तेजी से हुआ है। साथ ही नए सीवर लाइंज और वाटर पाइप्स भी ले हो रहे हैं। उसके कारण केबल्ज में गड़बड़ी आती रही है। कुल 220 केबल जंक्शंज खराब हुए थे इस साल की बारिश में। इन में 180 केबल के जोड़ खराब हुए डेसू या दूसरी आर्गनाइजेशन के कामों की वजह से। 40 खराबियां केबल जोड़ने की कमियों के कारण पैदा हुई थी। अब यह तय कर दिया गया है कि हमारी गलती अगर कहीं हो तो उसको केबल जोड़ते समय ही दूर कर दिया जाए और इसलिए हम देखेंगे कि जोड़ सही हो गया है या नहीं (इंटरप्शन) हर अच्छे काम में बनर्जी साहब हमारी मदद करेंगे, ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** जिस को कहिये, उसको हम जोड़ दें।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या यह सही नहीं है कि टैलीफोन अधिक समय तक खराब होने का कारण यह भी है कि टेलीफोन सुधारने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं उन पर काम का बोझा अधिक है और ये इतना काम सम्भाल नहीं पाते हैं ? क्या इस कारण से बहुत कम काम नहीं हो पाता है ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है ट्रंक काल जब बाहर के लिए मांगी जाती है तो उसके मिलने में काफी विलम्ब हो जाता है और उसका भी प्रमुख कारण यह है कि वहां काम करने वालों पर काम का बहुत अधिक बोझ है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं ?

दिल्ली से टैलीफोन के माध्यम से कई प्रान्तों की राजधानियों का संबंध है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी का दिल्ली से सीधे संबंध नहीं है। उसका संबंध दिल्ली से जोड़ने का भी क्या आपका इरादा है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब दिलवाइये।

**श्री पीलू मोदी :** जवाब नहीं मिलेगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मंत्री महोदय खड़े हो कर कहें कि जवाब नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह प्रश्न दिल्ली में टैलीफोन सिस्टम के डिसरप्शन का है। आप का जो सवाल है वह इससे संबंध नहीं रखता है। आप अलग से सवाल दे दें और उसका जवाब आ जाएगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : पहले भाग का उत्तर दिलवा दें। वह खराबी के बारे में है। मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister gets up on an irrelevant question, I cannot help it.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : वह तैयार हैं।

*अध्यक्ष महोदय* : मेरा गला आज खराब है, इसलिए आप चुप रहिये आज।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मेरा गला तो खराब नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय उठ रहे हैं जवाब देने के लिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether any investigation has been carried out to see how far this new cross-bar equipment with which many of the Delhi Exchanges have been equipped, is capable of standing up to the pressure of these heavy rains, because, these are American designs, perhaps designed for countries which do not experience such heavy monsoon rains? May I know whether such investigations cover these cross-bar equipments also and whether it has been checked to see whether these crossbar equipments are unsuitable or suitable to conditions in the country?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : So far as the cross-bar is concerned, it is true this has nothing to do with the recent defects which have been identified, but this has nothing to do with the recent rains. The rains did not affect its functioning. It is not one of the causes identified for its recurring failures.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about its breakdown?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The breakdown is not concerned with rains or with the cross-bar, but it is only the cables and the transmission system which are involved.

**Adoption of Hindi and Regional Languages as Media of Examination by U.P.S.C.**

*146. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in implementing the decision of the Government in adopting Hindi and regional languages as media of examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) the reasons for delay in implementing the decision; and

(c) by what time the scheme is likely to be made completely practicable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

In the Resolution adopted by both Houses of Parliament in December, 1967 on the question of Official Language of the Union, the following has, *inter alia*, been provided:—

> "That all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission on the future scheme of the examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing."

Accordingly, a beginning in the use of regional languages was made in 1969 when candidates appearing at the Combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to the I.A.S. etc. were given the option to write their answers in two of the compulsory subjects — Essay and General Knowledge — in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, besides English. The question of extending such option to more subjects is under consideration of the Union Public Service Commission in the light of the experience gained so far.

Further, Hindi has been permitted as an alternative medium besides English, for answering Essay and General knowledge papers at the Assistants' Grade Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission since 1964. From 1971, candidates appearing in the Stenographers' Examination have also been permitted the option to write answers to the General

Knowledge papers and to take shorthand tests either in Hindi or in English.

Government as well as the Union Public Service Commission are anxious for the speedy implementation of the decisions embodied in the Official Languages Resolution with regard to the use of all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English as media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations. The preparatory work involved in the introduction of the various Indian languages as alternative media in the Commission's examinations is stupendous in volume and intricacy. All the same the Commission are proceeding with the preparatory work. However, it is not possible at present to indicate the time by which the decision about use of regional languages as media of examinations could be fully implemented.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : From the statement I find that about four and a half years ago, a resolution had been passed and the views of the UPSC were to be taken by Government and action taken thereafter. I would like to know why there is so much delay in ascertaining the views: What are the definite views of the UPSC in the matter?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Soon after this resolution was adopted by both Houses of Parliament in 1967, we approached the UPSC for finding ways and means of implementing it. We are still in touch with them. They have implemented to a certain extent for instance, in two of the compulsory papers, namely Essay and General Knowledge, the option to answer questions in the regional languages is available. But as regards extending this option to other subjects in the UPSC examination, there are a lot of difficulties, and the UPSC is exploring how these difficulties can be overcome. For example, there are many universities in the country which have not introduced regional languages at the post-graduate level. There are many State Public Service Commissions which still conduct their examinations through the medium of English. Therefore, to introduce all these languages as medium in the UPSC examinations would create great difficulties. But we are still exploring, in consultation with the UPSC, all ways and means how this resolution could be implemented as early as possible.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : We are told that preparatory work is being done at present by the UPSC I would like to know what difficulties they are facing and why this preparatory work was not done long before.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I gave some indication of the type of difficulties that are being envisaged, because the UPSC wants that the standard of evaluation of the various papers should be as uniform as possible. They are in touch with the various universities for the type of examiners that are needed for evaluating these answerbooks in the regional languages.

Then, again these regional languages have not been introduced as media of instruction for higher education in many States. So, we are also examining in consultation with the Law Ministry whether we could allow some subjects to be answered in certain languages instead of all the languages at once. So, these are practical and legal difficulties that we are seeking to overcome.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The hon. Minister has said that in many States regional languages have not been introduced for post-graduate education as media of instruction. May I know whether in the case of those languages which have been adopted and used as media of instruction for higher education, Government would consider the introduction of those languages as media in the UPSC examinations? Further, I think in 1966 in the Third Lok Sabha, I had raised a half-an-hour discussion in reply to which Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs gave a categorical assurance that when the introduction of the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule was to be considered, it would not be considered piece-meal, but they will all be considered simultaneously so that one language will not get benefit over other languages. A categorical assurance had been given on the floor of the House by the hon. Minister. I would like to know what has happened to that assurance that all the languages would be introduced simultaneously so that one language did not get advantage over other languages.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Actually the two questions asked by the hon. member are contradictory. First he says that some States have introduced the regional languages up to the university stage and asked why those languages cannot at least be adopted as media in UPSC examinations. Then he referred to an assurance given in this House that all the languages would be introduced simultaneously. As I said earlier, we are examining whether legally it is possible to have only some languages adopted as media for examinations, at least those languages which have reached a certain standard by virtue of having been adopted as media of instruction in the respective States and by the respective State Public Service Commissions in their examinations.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस प्रश्न की जो जांच हो रही है, उस जांच में अभी कितना समय और लगेगा और उस जांच के परिणाम स्वरूप क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि निकट भविष्य में कुछ भाषाओं को परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जा सके ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, कब तक यह प्रस्ताव लागू किया जा सकेगा, इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से बताना अभी सम्भव नहीं है। जहां तक कुछ भाषाओं को माध्यम बनाने का प्रश्न है, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी बताया है, कुछ कानूनी दिक्कतें इस संबंध में आ सकती हैं। इस लिए हम विधि मंत्रालय के सम्पर्क में हैं कि क्या हम केवल कुछ भाषाओं को ही शुरु में माध्यम बना सकते हैं, या सारी भाषाओं को सारे विषयों में एक-साथ लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। जब वह दिक्कत दूर हो जायेगी या उस का कुछ निराकरण हो जायेगा, तभी इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से उत्तर दिया जा सकता है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : इस निराकरण में अभी और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : इस में काफी समय लगेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह प्रस्ताव 1967 में पास हुआ। अब हम स्वतंत्रता की रजत-जयंती मनाने जा रहे हैं। क्या यह सही है कि इस देश को ब्यूरोक्रेसी बूर्जुवा माईंड की है, वह नहीं चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की रिजनल भाषायें आगे आयें, वे समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का आम जनता के आदमियों के आगे आने से उन का महत्व कम हो जायेगा, इस लिये वे इस प्रस्ताव को लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जैसा कि मैं ने बताया है, कम से कम वे भाषायें विश्वविद्यालयों में तो माध्यम बनें, तब कहीं जा कर उन को यू० पी० एस० सी० की परीक्षाओं में माध्यम बनाया जा सकेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वे हैं।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : बहुत कम स्थानों में हैं। इस लिए हम विधि मंत्रालय से पूछ रहे हैं कि जो भाषायें विश्वविद्यालयों में, या राज्यों के पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन्ज में, माध्यम बन चुकी हैं। क्या हम उन को पहले लागू कर सकते हैं, या क्या यह अनिवार्य है कि सब विषयों में सब भाषाओं को एक-साथ लागू किया जाये।

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : What is the position of linguistic minorities in States in this regard? Also, there are tribal people also whose languages are not introduced as media of instruction in any university? What would be the media in which examination will be conducted for them by the UPSC? What language would they use in such examinations?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Resolution of Parliament, as it at present stands, refers only to the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. So for the present, we are only concerned with its implementation.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन प्रदेशों में पूर्ण रूप से मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा

में पठन-पाठन होने लगा है, जहां विश्वविद्यालयों ने पूर्ण रूप से मातृभाषा में शिक्षा देना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है, उन प्रदेशों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए यू० पी० एस० सी० के द्वारा लिये जाने वाले इम्तहानों में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : श्रीमन्, मैं बता चुका हूं कि विधि मंत्रालय से इस विषय में बातचीत चल रही है कि क्या केवल कुछ भाषाओं में ही हम प्रारम्भ कर सकते या नहीं ? या उस में कोई वैधानिक दिक्कत होगी ?

**श्री बी० पी० मौर्य** : जब आप ने उन को आज्ञा दी कि आप अपना यूनिवर्सिटीज में अपने क्षेत्र की भाषा में पठन-पाठन कर सकते हैं, शिक्षा का माध्यम उस को बना सकते हैं तो यह जो तीन चार वर्ष का गैप है उस का क्या होगा ? क्या उन को यह राइट नहीं है

Equal protection of the law and equality before the law should be guaranteed to those students who want to get education in their mother-tongue. That is what I am asking you.

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : इसके वैधानिक पहलू हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, instead of consulting the Law Ministry for introducing the regional language as the medium of examination for the UPSC, the Government should consult the State Governments and press them to adopt the regional language as the medium of examination in all the universities as speedily as possible. May I know what action the Government took to take up this matter with the State Governments? Otherwise, the Government will be guilty of going back on the assurance given formerly which will create linguistic troubles in other States, because some of the languages will have an unfair advantage over the other languages which such languages have not been adopted as the medium of examination in the universities.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It does not lie with us to tell the State Governments as to what medium they should adopt in their educational institutions. It is for them to see how examinations in their own States are going to be conducted. But as regards discrimination by putting at a disadvantage one language group as compared to another, that is exactly what we want to avoid. If we introduce only certain languages as the medium in the UPSC, it could be argued that other languages probably would be at a disadvantage. That is why we are examining this question from the legal point of view and also from the practical standpoint, and have asked for the advice of the UPSC as to what approach should be adopted so that this resolution could be implemented at the earliest.

**Satellite link with foreign countries**

+

*147. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is linked with 45 countries of the world through Satellite link channels operated by the Overseas Communication Services; and

(b) if so, whether the service provide overseas telegraphs, telephone, telex and phototelegraph?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) India is linked with 16 countries of the world through Satellite links operated by the Overseas Communications Service.

(b) Yes, Sir.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : What are those countries with which we are having satellite links?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : Australia, Bahrain, East Africa, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, U. K. Singapore, Hong Kong, France, Italy West Germany, Switzerland, Canada, USA and Austria.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Indian Space Research Organisation has proposed that India should explore the potentialities of space telecommunication techniques and that India can deploy Indian satellites cent per cent by 1980 and, if that is so, whether the Government has given top priority to this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : The Communications Minister is not dealing with this question. May be put to the concerned Ministry.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the delay in the augmentation of the exchange capacity of the satellite earth complex at Arvi has been mainly due to the non-receipt of quotation from the Indian Telephone Industries and their collaborators in Belgium and, if so, what steps are being taken to make amends for this delay.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : In the matter of supply of equipment there is no delay.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Is the satellite communication service available to the private commercial firms and if so how many commercial firms have registered for its use?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The telex communication is available to private commercial firms; we do not deny it to any person who wants to have it.

**Payment of compensation to former Rulers**

*148. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for giving compensation to former Rulers after the abolition of their privy purses;

(b) whether this decision has been taken without consulting the Parliament; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The question of payment of compensation to the former Rulers on the abolition of their privy purses does not arise. However, Government propose to pay them lump-sum *ex-gratia* amounts in cash to enable them to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The second part of my question is whether this decision has been taken without consulting Parliament. In the reply they say that they propose to pay them some amount. Before taking a final decision on this matter, would the Government take this House into confidence and see that whatever is paid is approved by this House? We are against payment of any compensation. Will they take the House into confidence?

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is not compensation; it is bribe.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Certainly whatever amount is paid will come out of authorisation by Parliament. Before it is paid there will be supplementary demands before the House and the House will have a chance to discuss and thereafter only payments will be made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister and also the Prime Minister know the views of certain political parties. Would they call a meeting of representatives of various political parties before taking a decision in the matter?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said the House will have a chance to discuss this matter. Supplementary demands will be brought before the House and all aspects of the question can be gone into at that time. As at present we have no proposal to call a meeting. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : He has given a categorical reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Some amount will be given. What is the basis of that amount? We want to discuss that basis.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Everything will come up here.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Is there any proposal to permit the Maharaja of Mysore to sell his palace in Mysore State?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not relevant to this question.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डे** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह था कि सिद्धान्त रूप मे उन को मुआवजा देने की बात पार्लियामेंट में तय की जाय या न की जाय इस का उत्तर मन्त्री महोदय ने नही दिया। मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर मे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने निश्चय कर लिया है कि उन को पैसा दिया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उनको पैसा देने से पहले क्या इस सदन मे ऐसी बहस होगी कि उन को पैसा दिया जाय या नही दिया जाय, यदि दिया जाय तो कितना पैसा दिया जाय? क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि किस के पास कितना धन है? इन में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के पास अरबो और खरबो की सम्पत्ति है, ऐसे लोगो को धन देने की आवश्यकता नही है—क्या इस सिद्धान्त पर विचार किया जायेगा?

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : मैंने उत्तर मे कहा है कि मुआवजा का तो प्रश्न नही उठता, एक्स-ग्रेशिया लम्प-सम की बात है जो कि मुआवजा नहीं है। बाकी बातो पर यहा बहस हो जायगी कि इस का क्या आधार होना चाहिये, क्यों नही होना चाहिये। उस वक्त सब को आजादी होगी कि अपनी अपनी राय सामने रखें।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The hon. Minister said that some lump sum amount has to be paid. Since the purse has been abolished, if some amount has to be paid from where will the money come? So, may I know whether the government is seriously thinking of giving them only one rupee as token compensation, so far as ex-rulers are concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

**श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य**: यहां पर यह बात सीधी मालूम हो गई है कि सरकार उल्टे रास्ते से अपनी नाक दिखलाती है। इस का मतलब है कि आप कम्पन्सेशन देना चाहते हैं और इस बीच में जब तक आप इस सिद्धान्त को लायेंगे इन राजाओ ने अपनी सम्पत्ति को बाहर दुनिया के देशो में भेजा है और भेज रहे हैं। क्या इस के बारे में कोई जाच पड़ताल की गई है कि कितना रुपया बाहर के मुल्को में ट्रान्सफर किया गया है?

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : किस का कितना धन बाहर है यह एक सामान्य सवाल है। विदेशी मुद्रा की बाहर की होल्डिंग्ज के सबध में मैं नही कह सकता कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के पास क्या क्या आकडे हैं। यह सवाल फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से संबध रखता है, लेकिन आम तौर पर किस की क्या होल्डिंग्ज हैं, इस की सूचना ...

**श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य** : उन्होने बाहर भेजा है।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : बाहर तो रहेगा ही।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What amount has been sent by them to foreign countries?

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त** : अगर आप अंग्रेजी में पूछते तो मैं अंग्रेजी मे जबाब देता और आप समझ लेते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जो बाहर भेजेगा वह बाहर रहेगा। कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर है, इस चीज के आकड़े वित्त मन्त्रालय से पूछे जाय।

**Creation of All-India Services in Health, Engineering, Education and Agriculture**

+

*154. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create All-India Services in Health,

Engineering, Education and Agriculture; and

(b) if so, when these would come into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*STATEMENT*

The All India Services Act, 1951 (61 of 1951) was amended in 1963 to provide for the creation of the Indian Forest Service, the Indian Medical and Health Service and the Indian Service of Engineers. The Indian Forest Service has since been constituted with effect from the 1st July, 1966 and all the State Governments are participating in the Service. The position about the other Services is as follows :—

*Indian Medical and Health Service*

Formal orders were issued to constitute the Service with effect from 1st February, 1969. No action has so far been taken either to constitute the Cadres of the Service in the various States or to take in hand the initial recruitment thereto because as many as 7 State Governments *viz.* Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal and Punjab, which had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently withdrew their consent or expressed their reservations about the constitution of the Service and their participation therein. The matter is being reconsidered in the light of the opinion expressed by the State Governments.

*Indian Service of Engineers*

The Service has not so far been constituted, because six State Government namely, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have declined to participate in the proposed Service. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

*Indian Agriculture Service and the Indian Educational Service*

After the Rajya Sabha had passed a resolution, as required under Article 312(1) of the Constitution, in March 1965, for the creation of the Indian Agricultural Service and the Indian Educational Service, State Governments were consulted on the broad-outlines of the scheme for the creation of the two proposed services and on the provisions of the draft basic rules and regulations. Since, however, a large number of States opposed the creation of All India Services in the fields of education and agriculture, the Government decided in 1968 not to take further action to amend the All India Services Act, 1951 to bring within its scope the creation of these two Services and for the present.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : It is mentioned in the statement that as many as seven States have replied in the negative to the suggestion of having all-India services? What are the reasons given by them for giving this negative reply?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In my reply I have given the position with respect to the various all India services and the stages at which the matter rests at present. As regards the Indian Medical and Health Services the present position is that we are pursuing the matter in the light of the opinions expressed by the various States. The position is that some States agreed to start with, but later on, they said that they are not prepared to join these all India services.

Some States raised objections regarding promotion quotas or the type and nature of posts that will be incorporated in these Services and similar administrative matters. So, in the light of those remarks and observations, we are again examining the question. We are in touch with the various State Governments and we are trying to persuade them to join these Services.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Is he going to have these All-India Services as soon as possible or is he going to drop the proposition?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, the Indian Medical, Health and Engineering Services had reached quite an advanced stage of implementation. But some States raised certain objections. Some of them later on withdrew the original consent that they had given. We have not dropped the matter. We are still pursuing the matter with the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Since I asked the question from the Prime Minister and somebody else is replying, I have no supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not interested in the answer, only in the Prime Minister.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In view of the Centre-States relations being what they are, I would like to know from the Minister whether he would expect any smooth sailing and that the States would voluntarily ask for the constitution of the Central Services or an all-India cadre and whether it is not inmate in our Centre-States relationship that this sort of a conflict or an opposition from the States would come, wherever they are, whatever the States are, and, if that be so, what are the remedies that the Centre is trying to find out.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no malady. We thought that the Centre-States relations are in a very good shape.

**Increase in rate of Telephone calls**

+

*157. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM :

SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHRY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the rate of Telephone calls;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c). It became necessary to revise the local call charges for the Public Call Offices from 20 paisa to 30 paisa due to mechanical requirements resulting from the weight of new coinage, available.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : I want to know from the Minister as to why he should not change the machine to suit the new weight of the coins.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : That will be a huge exercise in futility because, ultimately, even if we propose to change it, it will take a lot of time. In between, this facility will not be available to the people. We cannot possibly put them off for a year or so and start them all over again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a huge exercise in taxing the people.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Is it only for Public Call Phones that you have raised the rate or is it for all the phones?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : It is only for Public Call Phones. The private parties pay rental charges and call charges. Here, there is no rental charge. Actually, they are almost on parity now.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जहां पर ऐसे काल नहीं लगे हुए हैं, वहां यदि कोई व्यक्ति किसी दुकान से नगर में काल करता है, तो उस से दुकानदार 20 पैसे के बजाय आठ आने वसूल करते हैं, अनेक स्थानों पर लोगों ने इस तरह का धन्धा चला रखा है ? क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है तथा उन को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं, यदि मिली हैं तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

**श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा** : लोगों को आठ आने न देने पड़ें, इसी लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पी० सी० ओ० लगा रहे हैं ताकि 30 पैसे में काम चल जाय ।

**Setting up of new Industries in Public and Private sectors**

+

*158. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :

SHRI B. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new industries started in the public and private sectors during current year, State-wise;

(b) the names and location thereof; and

(c) the number of the industries started by larger Industrial Houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A list of new industrial units set up during the period 1-1-1972 to 30-6-1972, as borne on the records of the Directorate General of Technical Development, giving the relevant particulars, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3314/72]

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

### Closure of Simpson Group of Industries, Madras

SNQ. 1. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Simpson Group of Industries in Madras employing about 16,000 workers have been lying closed for a very long period;

(b) whether many units connected with Defence production and automobiles are affected consequently; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government for arranging the reopening of Simpson Group of Industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHONOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India have advised the Management to approach the State Government to find an early solution to the problems faced by it to secure reopening of the closed units without further loss of time. The Government of India are also in touch with the State Government in the matter.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: This factory remains closed for the last one year. May I know whether the Government of India are aware of the root cause of the trouble and that unless the root cause is removed, it will be difficult to re-open the factory? The root cause is the advent of one union and the leadership of that union in collusion with the management and aided by the State Government imposed an agreement which was resisted by majority of the workers. That is how the trouble started there in October, 1971 and it is going on for nearly one year..

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Is he making a statement, Sir?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : I must give the information because the Union Government is so ignorant and unless I give the information, how can they know?

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : If they are so ignorant, how did they reply?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Does the hon. Minister hope that the possibility of re-opening the factory is bright now?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Government is aware of the history of this concern and the troubles which are dogging this industrial group. Every effort is being made to re-open it and I hope the efforts would succeed. Otherwise, the Central Government will have to consider what further steps will have to be taken from here.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Those who have been following the action taken by the State Government cannot share the hope which the hon. Minister is expressing now. What is happening now is that talks are taking place between the DMK leadership....

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly ask the question.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I must give the information and then ask the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : No information please. Please come up with your question.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the hon. Minister take steps to see that all the trade union leaders are brought together to reach a settlement so that that settlement will create confidence in the workers and if so, what action the Union Government propose to take in that direction? If that is not

possible, will the Government think of taking over the management of these factories?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Now the talks are going on and I am told even the Chief Minister had two rounds of talks with the labour leaders. Let us hope that some settlement would be arrived at. If there is no possibility of settlement, certainly other steps will have to be contemplated and we will not hesitate to take such steps which are necessary.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : How is the hon. Minister saying that it is not possible?

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to take my permission also before you speak?

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : How is the hon. Minister saying that it is not possible to come to a settlement?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I said that if it is not possible to come to a settlement, then we will have to intervene.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister that he is in touch with the management as well as the State Government, may I know from the hon. Minister. What is the present position? Does the Minister believe that they will be able to bring out a settlement?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I would not like to hazard my opinion with regard to this matter, because attempts are going on. I do not want to say anything which is likely to stand in the way of coming to a settlement. I would like the settlement to be arrived at. I hope so.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is the concern of the whole country. In Simpson group factories the trouble is going on for a long time. 14,000 workers are unemployed for the last one month. Is it true that the management is bent upon taking action against 249 trade union militants in the factory and that is the reason why lock-out was declared and this matter is not being settled?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The management wants to take action against some persons who had committed breach of discipline and violence there and as a matter of fact, this is one of the things which is being discussed now and some settlement has to be arrived at even with regard to this. Naturally the labour union leaders are averse to take any action against these 250 people about whom the management insists that they should not be allowed to enter the factories as otherwise they think they will not be able to run the factories.

SHRI K. GOPAL : Will the Minister tell us whether the Government is aware of the fact that one of the reasons for the continued closure of the Simpson Group of Industries is that the workers do not feel safe for going to work there because of inadequate protection?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There has been some breakdown of law and order there. Two workers have been murdered. It is unfortunate that such a thing happened. With the resumption of law and order, to that extent, we will be able to infuse confidence in the minds of the workers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री जी को यह सूचना कब मिली कि वहां हड़ताल चल रही है, पिछले साल भर से, और तब से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सबध में कौन सी पहल की है कि वहा के झगडे सुलझे यह बात सही है कि जो झगडे शुरु हुए हैं वह यूनियन्स के आपस के झगडे हैं, एक यूनियन चाहता है कि उस का प्रभुत्व हो और दूसरा अपना प्रभुत्व चाहता है। तो ये झगड़े समाप्त हों और जिन लोगों को निकालने की बात की जा रही है, वह न हो, उस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी कौन सी बात करने जा रही है?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We came to know about this strike as soon as it was started. That was in June. We have been in touch, as I stated already, with the management, with the labour leaders and also with the State Government. I want to give an opportunity to the State Government to deal with this matter and come to a settlement. If it is not possible, we will have to consider the situation when we find that it will not be possible to come to a settlement.

**श्री शशि भूषण** : यह स्ट्राइक अगर रोकी नहीं जा सकती और आज की डावाडोल डी० एम० के० सरकार इस को सुलझा नहीं सकती, तो फिर इसे सरकार आपने हाथ में ले लेगी ऐसा कोई आप का विचार है ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Is the Government aware of the fact that while negotiations and talks are going on, the management is actually trying to shift the factories, and have expansion of machinery etc. in other places? They just want to gain time. Is the Government aware of this thing or not. If so, what are they doing to provide against this?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sure the State Government would be alert in this matter and would be taking all possible steps to see that this is not dismantled. But if there is any such thing, I would consider it to be a very unwise move.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The crisis in the Simpson group of industries in Madras is a consequence of the anti-labour policies pursued by the State Government there. Even though there is an honest attempt by the Central Government to resolve the crisis, the State Government is preventing its resolution. In view of this, may I know whether the Central Government would take further steps to see that the Simpson group of industries is taken over and the crisis is resolved once and for all?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member is aware that there is a scare that we are trying to topple the DMK Government. I do not want to give the impression that we are using this also for the purpose of toppling the DMK Government.

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Tripuri Programme over A.I.R. Agartala

*145. SHRI DASARATTA DEB : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to introduce Tripuri programme over the All India Radio, Agartala Centre instead of its being broadcast from Calcutta centre; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and when it is likely to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have already decided to shift the Tripuri Programme Unit from Calcutta to Agartala. The Unit will start functioning as soon as accommodation is arranged.

### नैनीताल में माइक्रो-वेव केन्द्र की स्थापना

*149. **डा० संकटा प्रसाद** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नैनीताल में माइक्रो-वेव केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब से शुरु किया जाएगा; और

(ग) उस पर कितना धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा)**: (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1972 तक।

(ग) बरेली–नैनीताल–पीलीभीत माइक्रोवेव योजना पर लगभग 27 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

### Report on Rural Artisans Development Scheme under SFDA/MFAL

*150. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Project Report regarding setting up of a Rural Artisans Development Scheme under Small Farmer Development Agency/Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labour has been received from Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether the report has been approved by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Two Rural Artisan Development schemes were received by the Ministry of Industrial Development from the Govt. of Kerala under the Small Farmers Development Agencies Programme. These were for Cannanore and Quillon. No scheme under the Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labour Programme has been received.

(b) The scheme for Quillon has been sanctioned while the one for Cannanore has been referred back to the Government of Kerala for revision.

**मोपला दंगों के सम्बन्ध में दण्डित व्यक्तियों को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी माना जाना**

*151. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल सरकार ने मोपला दंगों में दण्डित व्यक्तियों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी माने जाने की सिफारिश केन्द्र सरकार से की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त)** : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Payment of Pension to Freedom Fighters**

*152. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have already started giving pension to the old patriots amongst the freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, on what basis they were selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Government has approved a scheme of pension for freedom fighters which will be given effect to from the 15th of August, 1972. About 75,000 applications have been received; more are still coming in. These are being considered in accordance with the provisions of the scheme, whose salient features are given in the statement which is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3315/72]. Pension has so far been approved in about 2,500 cases.

**Committee for review of Laws on Boilers and Unfired Pressure Vessels**

*153. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have set up a 12-member Committee for a comprehensive review of the existing laws on boilers and unfired pressure vessels;

(b) if so, the functions of the Committee; and

(c) the date by which the Committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has been asked to make a comprehensive review of existing laws on boilers and unfired pressure vessels and make recommendations, as per its terms of reference which are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3316/71].

(c) In one year's time.

**Audience Research Unit of A.I.R.**

*155. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) studies conducted by the Audience Research Unit of All India Radio during the past three years; and

(b) the action taken by the Department on important findings of such studies during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A list of studies undertaken by the Audience Research Unit of All India Radio during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3317/72].

(b) The findings of studies undertaken by the Audience Research Unit are made available to the AIR stations concerned to enable them to take such findings into account in their programme.

**Expansion of TELCO**

*156. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given their approval to the expansion of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company; and

(b) if so, on what conditions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3318/72].

**Diversification of capacities of larger units and Foreign companies**

*159. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to do away with the present restriction on diversification in large units and foreign companies upto 25 per cent of their capacities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) The policy of the Government is to avoid concentration of economic power and to provide opportunities to the medium and small enterpreneurs.

**Special Employment Programme**

*160 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated a special employment programme;

(b) if so, the number of States covered by the programme; and

(c) the number of persons expected to be benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 26.5 crores and Rs. 50 lakhs was made by the Government of India in 1972-73 for allocation to the State Governments and Union Territories respectively for formulating special employment programmes for the benefit of rural and urban job seekers in the States on the understanding that the State Governments would also mobilise additional matching resources at least to an equal extent to finance such special schemes. The State Governments and the Union Territories were requested to formulate special employment programmes for both rural and urban job seekers on the basis of certain guide lines given by the Planning Commission as well as the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Expert Committee on Unemployment. Proposals have been received from most of the State Governments and Union Territories and have been given approval by the Planning Commission. A statement showing the details of the Schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3319/72].

**Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.**

1401. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press advertisement of the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Jaduguda, of the 29th June, 1972, which was published in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi, dated the 13th July, 1972, on page 2, in which, *inter alia*, a post of Rubber Liner 'B' was advertised by this Corporation and the requirements prescribed are that the

candidate should be matriculates with about ten years experience and below the age of 25 years;

(b) if so, whether Government Undertakings, such as this one, expect people below the age of 25 years to possess ten years experience; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken by Government to put a stop to such public advertisements?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The age-limit prescribed for the post of Rubber-liner 'B' is 35 years. In the press advertisement, however this was inadvertently indicated as 25 years. The Company has already taken steps to re-advertise the post specifying the correct age requirement.

**Guidelines for measuring productivity**

1402. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines for measuring and/or determining productivity in industries have recently been evolved by the National Productivity Council and passed on to his Ministry and others;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of their guidelines report would be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The National Productivity Council have not laid any guidelines for measuring and/or determining productivity in industries but have evolved guidelines for sharing the gains of productivity.

(b) The broad guidelines evolved by the NPC are as follows:

(1) Sharing the gains of productivity should be regarded more as a philosophy of Industrial Relations rather than a statistical technique or a mathematical formula of distributing the gains.

(2) The task of increasing productivity is primarily a responsibility of management. Management also has the responsibility of motivating labour and seeking its cooperation in this task.

(3) Comparatively few enterprises have adequate *incentive* schemes. Therefore, wherever possible enterprises should be encouraged to introduce effective incentives schemes for increasing productivity and providing for its measurement. Production norms and other related standards for purposes of such schemes need not be promulgated through an Act of Parliament, but should be arrived at the enterprise level on the basis of scientific productivity techniques and finally settled through mutual negotiations between management and workers' representatives.

(4) The incentive schemes so adopted should be simple but composite and must have provision for training the employees and also motivating them to reduce waste.

(5) Such incentive schemes should be evolved with effective participation of employees and their representatives.

(6) Enterprises should be encouraged to introduce job evaluation systems for a proper categorization of their workers.

(7) Enterprises should be encouraged to enter into productivity agreements with the workers. Such agreements should keep in view the interest of the consumer also.

(8) The gains of productivity as a result of the application of incentive schemes, productivity agreements, waste reduction, etc. should be equitably shared by management and labour through mutual agreements. In industries where the wage level is low, the employees should be given a larger share of these gains.

(9) To start with, schemes for sharing the gains of productivity should be introduced and tried in the organised manufacturing industries.

(c) Copies of the report on "Guidelines and Illustrative models on Sharing the gains of Productivity" are available in the Parliament Library.

**High level enquiry into frequent break-down in Tarapur Atomic Plant**

1403. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered it desirable to institute a high level enquiry to go into the mechanical efficiency of the Tarapore Atomic Energy Plant and the frequent break-downs it is suffering; and

(b) if so, when the Enquiry Committee is likely to be set up?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Trunk Telephone Service at Rewa**

1404. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trunk Telephone Services at Rewa after 7.30 P.M. is causing great inconvenience to the people as also to the journalists;

(b) whether for hours together the trunk line is kept engaged purely from the *Satoriyas* who conduct *satta* booking to Satna, Katni and other places mostly from the city post office, public telephone box and urgent calls from the journalists and people are detained; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No specific complaint has been received from subscribers in this regard.

(b) No. Trunk calls are put through in order of priority and booking time irrespective of calling numbers and purpose for which calls are made by subscribers.

(c) Question does not arise.

**मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेन्ट कारखाना**

*1405. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सामेट कारखा स्थापित करने के लिये प्रस्तावित स्थान कौन कौन से हैं और क्या इस बीच उनको परियोजना प्राप्त हो गई है ?

(ख) इन कारखानों के निर्माण कार्य को आरम्भ करने संबंधी प्राथमिकता क्रम क्या है और उक्त प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया गया है, और

(ग) इन सभी कारखानों का निर्माण कार्य अनुमानत. कब तक आरम्भ होने की आशा है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के नीमच तथा अकलतरा मे सामेट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये सामेट कारपोरेशन से सरकार के विचारार्थ संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट मिल गई है। मध्य प्रदेश के जगदलपुर तथा मैहर की संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट कारपोरेशन द्वारा तैयार की जा रही है। इन परियोजनाओं में निर्माण कार्य करने के लिये प्राथमिकता क्रम अभी तक तय नहीं किया गया है; प्राथमिकता निम्न बातों पर निर्भर करेगी :

(1) निधि की उपलब्धता।

(2) उस क्षेत्र में अंग तथा।

(3) आर्थिक जीव्यता तथा लाभ क्षमता।

परियोजनाओं के स्वीकृत हो जाने के पश्चात् ही परियोजनाओं का वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ किया जाएगा।

**Delhi Telephone Directory**

1406. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of the Delhi Telephone Directory is now long over due;

(b) if so, the reason for not bringing up the 1972 issue of the Directory so far; and

(c) when it is likely to be brought up and circulated?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay is due to acute shortage of paper in the country and the consequent inability of Chief Controller, Printing and Stationery to supply printing paper for the directory.

(c) The next issue of the Directory is likely to be published by November, 1972.

**Provision of basic needs to people during Fifth Plan**

1408. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported views of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the effect that the Fifth Plan will be successful only if a sharp thrust is given to greater production of goods and services that will provide the basic necessities to the people;

(b) if so, whether these would be kept in view while formulating the Fifth Plan; and

(c) what would be the plan of action of Government to increase the basic needs of the people in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan, through public and private sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A reference is invited to the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan as well as the Annual Plan for 1972-73 which have already been placed on the Table of the House.

**Applications for licences from Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura**

1409. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants for industrial licences from Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura and Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) the names of parties and individuals whose requests for industrial licences were granted, state-wise; and

(c) the number of applicants whose applications are pending State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement showing the number of applications received for the States during the calendar years 1970 to 1972 (upto 30-6-72) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3320/72].

(b) The details of all the licences/letters of intent issued are regularly published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', the 'Weekly Indian Trade Journal' and the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) A statement showing, as on 1-7-72, the number of pending applications State-wise and year-wise for the years 1967 to 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3320/72].

**Demand for facilities for Transportation of Salt from Western Coast to Assam**

1410. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from Assam Government and the salt traders for giving the letter of adequate facilities for transportation of salt from Western Coast of Assam; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Adequate facilities exist for the movement of Salt from the West Coast to Assam by the Sea-Cum-rail route *i.e.* from the West Coast ports to Calcutta by Ship and thenceforward to Assam by rail. This movement takes place under the Zonal Scheme of distribution of salt on priority basis throughout the country. Subject to the availability of wagons, salt is also transported from the West Coast to Assam by the all-rail route under ordinary traffic.

However, the Government of Assam and the traders have shown their preference for movement of salt from the West Coast to Assam by the all-rail route only and pressed for it. In view of the long haulage involved in the all-rail route and the need for adequate return cargo for the coastal shipping from the West Coast ports to Calcutta, it has not been possible to change the existing pattern of movement of salt to Assam.

**I.A.S. Officers in Government of Assam**

1411. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Administrative Service Officers in Assam State in 1971; and

(b) the number of Indian Administrative Service Officers about whom Assam Government has requested the Union Government to be withdrawn from Assam in 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) On the 1st January, 1972, 116 members of the Indian Administrative Service were borne on the Assam Cadre of that Service.

(b) Two members of the Indian Administrative Service, formerly borne on the erstwhile Assam Cadre and allocated to the Union Territories Cadre consequent on the reorganisation of the North-Eastern Areas, continued, after the allocation, to serve in connection with the affairs of the State of Assam. The Government of Assam requested the Government of India to issue orders posting these two officers out of Assam and this has since been done.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees working in the Department of Science and Technology**

1412. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I, II, III and IV posts in the Department of Science and Technology;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of them; and

(c) the number of posts, category-wise, referred to him to convert the same into general vacancies in the last three years for want of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the position so far as the Department of Science and Technology is concerned is attached.

(c) None.

STATEMENT

| Question | Class I | | Class II | | Class III | | Class IV | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanctioned | Filled up | Sanctioned | Filled up | Sanctioned | Filled up | Sanctioned | Filled up |
| (a) | | | | | | | | |
| Deptt. of Science and Technology | 9 | 6 | 33 | 29 | 50 | 41 | 35 | 15 |
| National Committee on Science and Technology . . . | 18 | 12 | 25 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| National Committee Environmental Planning and Coordination . . . . | 21 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| TOTAL . | 48 | 26 | 59 | 46 | 69 | 53 | 44 | 18 |
| (b) | | | | | | | | |
| Deptt. of Science and Technology | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| National Committee on Science and Technology . . . | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| National Committee Environmental Planning and Coordination . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL . | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 |

**Instructions regarding implementation of the decision given by the Supreme Court on seniority of Central Government Employees**

1413. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3333 on 19th April, 1972 regarding amendment in rules of seniority of Central Government employees on the basis of Supreme Court Judgment and state :

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions *vide* O. M. No. 9/3/72-Estt(D) dated 22nd July, 1972 for the implementation of the decision given by the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, whether Government would lay a copy of the said instructions on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of Department of Personnel's O. M. No. 9/3/72-Estt(D), dated 22nd July, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3321/72].

**Grant of Remission to Prisoners on the Occasion of 25th Anniversary of Independence**

1414. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders for the grant of remission to prisoners of Union Territories on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Independence;

(b) if so, whether those prisoners, who become eligible for release by virtue of this remission or life convicts who have already undergone imprisonment together with remission earned for 14 years, would be set free on the 15th August, 1972, and if so, the names of such prisoners proposed to be released in Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the names of the prisoners who will become eligible for release from the jails in the Union territory of Delhi, after the grant of remission on the occasion of 25th Independence Jayanti, and who would be released on the 15th August, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3322/72].

A statement showing the names of prisoners undergoing life imprisonment, who would complete their sentence after taking into account the special remission granted on the occasion of 25th Independence Jayanti, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3322/72]. According to the provisions in the Punjab Jail Manual applicable to the Union territory of Delhi, the cases of these prisoners will be put up before the Revision Board. Their cases for premature release will be decided on the recommendations of that Board. Hence these prisoners will not be released on the 15th August, 1972.

**देहरादून में टिकट छापने वाले प्रेस का पता लगाया जाना**

1415. **श्री लम्बोदर बलियार :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देहरादून में जाली टिकट छापने वाले एक प्रेस का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी जाली टिकट पकड़ी गयीं; और

(ग) ऐसी जाली टिकटें छापने के मामले में सरकार का विचार कौन से कदम उठाने का है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :** (क) देहरादून में जाली डाक टिकट छापने वाला कोई प्रेस नहीं पकड़ा गया।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Setting up of Committee for Housing Policy**

1416. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have set up a six-member Committee to formulate Housing Policy guidelines;

(b) whether those recommendations will be incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has set up a Steering Group on Urban Development, Housing and Water Supply in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This Steering Group would *inter alia* suggest measures for formulating housing policy guidelines. The recommendations of this Group would be taken into consideration by the Planning Commission while formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan.

**जमशेदपुर के निकट मोसेबानी में आदिवासी लड़कियों की बिक्री**

1417. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासी लड़कियों की बिक्री करने वाले अन्तर्राज्यीय गिरोह में तीन बदमाशों को जमशेदपुर के निकट मोसेबानी में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :** (क) और (ख). मुसाबनी पुलिस थाना के एक गांव की एक आदिवासी लड़की का मुसाबनी के तीन

निवासियों द्वारा अपहरण किया गया था। तीनों अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा लड़की को पंजाब के लुधियाना जिले से बरामद किया है। ऐसा संकेत देने वाली कोई सूचना नहीं है कि यह तीन अभियुक्त किसी अन्तर्राज्यीय गिरोह से संबंधित है। मामले में आगे जांच की जा रही है।

**Import of Computers**

1418. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether India proposes to establish contacts with various countries in order to have collaboration with them in the field of computers and if so, the names of the countries;

(b) Whether so far computers made only in U.S.A. and U.K. are being used in India; and

(c) Whether Government propose to import computers from U.S.S.R. and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Most of the computers in use in India are of U.S. and U.K. origin, though a few computers made in USSR and some manufactured indigenously are also in use.

However, it has now been decided as a matter of policy to set up indigenous production of computers and peripherals in the country to achieve self-reliance in this area at the earliest. For this purpose, it is being investigated as to the specific areas in which foreign collaboration and/or assistance is required and from which country or countries could it be obtained on favourable terms. In order to investigate the possibility of obtaining know-how for establishing manufacture of computer peripherals from USSR or East European Countries, a team of Computer Experts is currently visiting those countries. The possibility of import of computers from this area to meet the difference between our most immediate needs and the output from indigenous production is also being explored by this delegation. If successful, this will enable import of sophisticated items from Rupee Currency sources, thus enabling saving in free and hard currency. Correspondingly, possibilities of exports to this area to balance-trade will also be explored.

**Return of Rebel Nagas from China**

1419. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Mr. T. H. Moba, Ambassador of the "Federal Government of Nagaland" to China returned to Nagaland with about 70 Nagas;

(b) whether 50 Nagas hostiles armed with automatic weapons entered the Tamenglong area of Manipur and had an encounter with the security forces; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government have seen a Press Report to this effect.

(b) There are reports that about 50 armed Naga rebels entered Manipur in ones and twos and subsequently proceeded through Tamenglong area of Manipur towards the Kuki-Zaliang area of Nagaland. There was no encounter between the Security Forces and the returning gang of Naga rebels.

(c) Governments of Nagaland and Manipur and the Security Forces are alive to the situation and are carrying out intensive patrolling and are maintaining utmost vigilance.

**Special Schemes for Providing Employment to the Educated Unemployed in West Bengal**

1420. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has prepared any special scheme for employment opportunity for ten lakh educated unemployed persons of that State and requested the Central Government to bear the entire financial responsibility; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission had, addressed the State Government requesting them to formulate special employment programmes for the benefit of rural and urban job seakers in the State involving central assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.18 crores. The State Government had submitted the following proposals involving an outlay of Rs. 2.18 crores and an employment potential of 20,272.

| Name of Scheme | Rs. Lakhs |
|---|---|
| 1. Expansion of employment exchanges . | 5·25 |
| 2. Expansion & Evaluation of Nutrition Programmes | 1.86 |
| 3. Civil defence and relief work including emergency relief . . | 22·42 |
| 4. Tutorial centres for imparting education to children belonging to low income groups *viz.* annual income Rs. 3,600 . . | 2·50 |
| 5. One teacher Pathsala to promote mass literacy in the State . . | 1.50 |
| 6. Self-employment Training-*cum*-Production Centres encompassing Polytechnics, Forestry Programes, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services and Cottage & Small-scale Industries . . . | 45·99 |
| 7. Works undertaken departmentally realating to improvement in rural environments, fisheries, tribal welfare, setting up of brick kiln factory etc. | 117·13 |
| 8. Roads programme . | 7·00 |
| 9. Monitoring, Evaluation and Surveys relating to Forestry, Roads etc. . | 14·35 |

These proposals have been examined in the Planning Commission and given approval subject to certain modifications.

**भारतीय राजनीति पर विदेशी धन का प्रभाव**

1421. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी की :

(क) क्या भारतीय राजनीति को विदेशी हस्तक्षेप से बचाने के उद्देश्य से विदेशी धन और धर्मोपदेशकों के भारत में प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या एक विदेशी धर्मोपदेशक श्री एन० सी० सार्जेन्ट ने लोक सभा के 1971 में हुए चुनाव में मैसूर राज्य में लोगों से एक दल विशेष के पक्ष में मतदान करने की अपील की थी, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन)** : (क) साधारण तथा वास्तविक लेन-देनके अतिरिक्त विदेशी संगठनों, ऐजन्सियों अथवा व्यक्तियों से धन प्राप्त करने पर उपयुक्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रयोजन से विधायी प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। संसद में एक विधेयक शीघ्र पुरःस्थापित किया जायेगा। देश में विदेशी मिशनरियों के प्रवेश पर कोई रोक लगाने का विचार नहीं है किन्तु यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसी कोई मिशनरी आपत्तिजनक गतिविधियों में ग्रस्त न हो, निगरानी रखी जाती है। किसी विदेशी मिशनरी को, जो देश में प्रवेश करना चाहती है, यह भी आश्वासन देना पड़ता है कि वह राजनितिक कार्यों में भाग नहीं लेगी।

(ख) और (ग). उस समय इस संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट 3 मार्च, 1971 के "दक्कन हैराल्ड" में छपी थी किन्तु मैसूर सरकार को रेव० एन० सी० सार्जेन्ट द्वारा की गई किसी ऐसी अपील की कोई सूचना नहीं है। रेव० सार्जेन्ट अब देश छोड़कर चले गये हैं।

**Taking over of Closed Mills and Factories**

1422. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a plan for the take-over of closed mills and factories in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have not worked out a plan as such to take over closed mills and factories in the country. However, where certain conditions are satisfied, Government may consider taking over of the management of a factory which has been closed for not less than three months. These conditions are specified in Section 18-AA(1)(b) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

**Priority Schemes for Jobs**

1423. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether high priority schemes for providing jobs and other works to young ones in the country, as envisaged by Government is working at a negligible speed;

(b) whether the funds allocated by Government for the above purpose have not been utilised at all;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against those responsible for slow speed in providing jobs; and

(d) whether Government are allocating more and more funds in this regard for providing more and more jobs to meet the unemployment problem in the country; if so, the funds allocated so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The position regarding the progress of the schemes for educated unemployed and for rural employment, indicating the reasons for the shortfall in the utilization of the funds sanctioned for the schemes and the steps being taken to bring about more effective implementation are indicated below:

(a) *Schemes for educated unemployed:*

These were initiated in 1971-72 and an amount of Rs. 12.5 crores was sanctioned under this for the following programmes:

1. Expansion and improvement of the quality of elementary education;

2. Rural engineering surveys;

3. Agro service centres;

4. Expansion of consumer co-operative stores;

5. Financial assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries;

6. Advance action on investigation of road works in the Fifth Plan in the Central sector.

7. Setting up of design units for rural water supply. These being new schemes, it took some time for the Ministries for formulating programmes and sanctions could be issued only after November, 1971. A total of Rs. 10 crores was finally released to the State Governments during the year for the implementation of these programmes. Since these schemes have already been formulated and are in progress it is expected that these scheme would be fully implemented during 1972-73.

The main reasons for the nonutilization of the funds sanctioned under the above schemes were the time taken for preparation of guide lines, formulation of programmes by Central Ministries and State Governments, time taken to appoint the staff and organise administrative machinery etc. The progress of these schemes is being constantly reviewed by the Ministries as well as Planning Commission and all possible efforts are being made to effect expeditious implementation of the programmes.

During 1972-73, a further amount of Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked for generating employment and training opportunities for highly qualified personnel like engineers, technologists and scientists. The schemes under this category would include the stepping up of research and development efforts, natural resources survey on a national scale and strengthening of technological base and personnel of public sector enterprises. The schemes under the Rupee 20 crore programme are being formulated by the Department of Science and Technology.

An amount of Rs. 26.5 crores has been allocated to the various State Governments on the understanding that they would raise additional resources at least to an equal extent for drawing up Special Employment Programmes. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is also earmarked for similar programmes in the Union Territories. Proposals in this connection have been received from most of the State Governments and the Union Territories and have been approved.

(b) *Crash Programme for Rural Employment :*

This programme was started in 1971-72 with a budget provision of Rs. 50 crores for providing employment for 1000 persons on an average every working season of 10 months in a year in each District. As the scheme was initiated for the first time in 1971-72, a number of preliminary steps had to be taken with the result that effective working period was six months in most areas. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 32 crores. It is expected that there will be full utilisation of the fund namely Rs. 50 crores during 1972-73.

Based on the experience of the working of the projects, steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks and streamlining the procedure for effective implementation of the programmes.

(c) *Drought prone Areas Programme :*

Rural works programmes for chronically drought affected areas were introduced during 1970-71. Productive and labour intensive works are undertaken in 54 drought prone districts with the objective of providing employment to local labourers and creation of infrastructure for agricultural production with a view to mitigate the severity of scarcity conditions. A provision of Rs. 100 crores was made for the programme in the Fourth Plan. Since the scheme was introduced only in 1970-71 several preparatory works had to be taken both at the Centre and in the States such as issue of detailed guide lines, formulation of projects and evolving appropriate administrative, technical and financial procedures etc., with the result that as against an outlay of Rs. 13.85 crores sanctioned during 1970-71 for 45 districts, the State Government reported an expenditure of Rs. 6.5 crores only. The programme has picked up during 1971-72. An expenditure of about Rs. 14 crores upto the end of December, 1971 and an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 12 crores in the last quarter has been reported by the State Governments. The total estimated expenditure during 1971-72 is Rs. 26 crores. A budget provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made for 1972-73.

**Influx of Bihari Muslims from Bangladesh**

1424. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Bihari Muslims are reported to be crossing over to India from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the manner in which they are being dealt with ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) There has been no influx of non-Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh and there have been only stray instances of such persons entering India without valid travel documents.

(b) Such persons are dealt with under the provisions of the Foreigners Act. Steps have been taken at the border to prevent the unauthorised entry of any persons.

**Special Employment Schemes**

1425. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to formulate some special employment schemes during 1972-73 ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the progress so far made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 60 crores has been made in 1972-73 for Special Employment Schemes. Of this about Rs. 13 crores would be for continuation of the following schemes taken up during 1971-72 :

1. Financial assistance to Entrepreneurs for setting up of industries.

2. Rural Engineering Surveys.

3. Agro-Service Centre.

4. Expansion of Consumer Co-operative stores.

5. Investigation of Road Projects.

6. Setting up of Designing Units for Rural Water Supply.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 30 crores is earmarked in 1972-73 for the expansion and improvement of the quality of the primary education. Out of the amount of Rs. 60 crores, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked for generating employment and training opportunities for highly qualified personal like engineers, technologists and scientists. The schemes under this category would include the stepping up of research and development efforts, natural resources survey on a national scale and strengthening of technological base and personnel of public sector enterprises. The schemes under the Rupees 20 crore Programme are being formulated by the Department of Science and Technology.

An amount of Rs. 26.5 crores has been allocated to the various State Governments on the understanding that they would raise additional resources at least to an equal extent for drawing up Special Employment Programmes. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is also earmarked for similar programmes in the Union Territories. Proposals in this connection have been received from most of the State Governments and the Union Territories and have been approved.

3—7 L.S.S./72

**Employment to One Member for Family**

1426. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for employment to one member of a family in which nobody is employed ;

(b) whether any State Governments are having such plans in the country; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). No specific scheme which ensures employment to one member of a family in which nobody is employed has been formulated by the Government of India. Some State Governments like Government of Maharashtra are examining the possibilities of having such programmes.

The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, which has been initiated in April 1971, however envisages employment at least 1000 persons in every District for a period of ten months in a year and as far as possible, persons selected for such employment are to be from families where no other adult member is employed.

During 1971-72, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was implemented in all the State and Union Territories excepting Dadra and Nagar Haveli. An amount of Rs. 34 crores was released in 1971-72 under this programme to the State Governments. The actual expenditure by the State Government is estimated at about Rs. 32 crores and the employment generated at about 740 lakh mandays. For 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 48.5 crores has been allocated by the Government of India to the State Governments.

**Black-marketing of Truck Tyres in Delhi**

1427. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware that 50 per cent truck tyres quota alloted to Tyre Dealers Association,

Delhi are sold in the black-market and only 50 per cent of Delhi quota allotted to the Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration is properly distributed; and

(b) whether in view of general complaints of black-marketing tyres by the tyre Dealers Association Government propose to cancel their quota and allot it to the Civil Supplies Department for distribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Prior to 12th July 1972, distribution of automobile tyres in Delhi was controlled upto the extent of 50% of supplies. With effect from 12-7-72, the entire supplies of Rayon Tyres of size 9.00-20, 10.00-20 & 8.25-20 and all varieties & sizes of Nylon tyres except 11.00-20 & 8.25-20 have been brought under distribution control and consumers will get their requirements against permits issued by the Delhi Civil Supplies authorities.

**"Guarantee for Work" Scheme**

1428. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed to the Government that a "guarantee for work" scheme be introduced on All-India scale instead of the present "crash programme"; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's views on the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**धनबाद, बिहार के केन्द्रीय खान अनुसन्धान केन्द्र में विस्फोट**

1429. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विस्फोट के परिणामस्वरुप केन्द्रीय खान अनुसंधान केन्द्र, धनबाद, बिहार की इमारत हाल में नष्ट हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विस्फोट के क्या कारण थे तथा उसके लिये किन व्यक्तियों को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है ;

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरुप कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रहमण्यम्) :** (क) केन्द्रीय खनन अनुसंधान केन्द्र (सी० एम० आर० एस०), धनबाद का मैगजीन भवन, 12 जून, 1972 की रात्रि में हुए विस्फोट के परिणामस्वरूप नष्ट हुआ था ।

(ख) मुख्य निरीक्षक विस्फोटक, नागपुर के अधीन इस मामले की जांच हो रही है । जांच संबंधी प्रतिवेदन की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) विस्फोटक विभाग, भारत सरकार के विनिर्देशन के अनुसार 1959–60 में निर्मित मगजीन भवन की अनुमानित लागत रु० 3,900/- थी और उसमें रखे हुए विस्फोटक द्रव्यों की कीमत रु० 4,000/- थी ।

(घ) मुख्य विस्फोटक निरीक्षक, नागपुर से जांच संबंधी प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर इस मामले पर अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

**बिहार में सीमेन्ट की कमी**

1430. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में सीमेन्ट कम सप्लाई में है और इस कारण बिहार में अनेक सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी भवनों के निर्माण में बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई सूचना अनुरोध अथवा रिपोर्ट भेजी है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में सीमेन्ट की कमी वैगनों की कम सप्लाई के कारण है अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण; और

(घ) यदि कमी इन दोनों कारणों से है तो सरकार ने बिहार की कमी दूर करने के के लिये कार्यवाही की है?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) और (ख) : जी हाँ, पर्याप्त संचार सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण उत्तरी बिहार में समान्यतया माल नहीं पहुंच पाया जा सकता है इसके प्रमुख कारणों में से गंगा नदी पर उत्तर और दक्षिण बिहार को जोड़ने वाले समुचित रेल संबंध का अभाव है। जापला फैक्टरी के बंद हो जाने तथा मांग बढ़ जाने से संभरण स्थिति और बिगड़ी; उत्तरी बिहार के जिलों को छोड़कर संभरण स्थिति पिछले वर्ष के स्तर पर ही रखी जा रही है। इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद ही सरकारी अधिकरणों को महत्वपूर्ण निर्माण कार्य की सभी मांगे पूरी की जा रही है।

(ग) कमी प्रमुख रूप से रेलवे वेगनों के कम संख्या में मिलने, जापला फैक्टरी के बंद होने तथा बिजली बंद होने के कारण हुई। सामान्यरुप से कमी नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं की सीमेंट की भावी मांगों के कारण भी हुई।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में संभरण बनाने के लिये समुचित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। बरौनी, पटना तथा वाराणसी में रेल/रोड यातायात के लिये सीमेंट के डम्प तथा टर्मिनल स्टेशन बनाए गये हैं ताकि इन स्टेशनों से उत्तरी बिहार के लिये सड़क से यातयात की सुविधा हो जाये। बिहार सरकार ने भी जुलाई, 1972 में एक सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश जारी किया है जिससे स्टाकिस्टों की नियुक्तियां तथा उनके द्वारा बिक्री पर राज्य सरकार अब नियंत्रण रखती है। केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार के प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरुप जापला सीमेंट फैक्टरी में 5 जुलाई, 1972 से पुनः उत्पादन प्रारंभ हो गया है। यातयात की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने हेतु राज्य सरकार ने सड़क से सीमेंट ले जाने पर अधिक खुदरा मूल्य देने की अनुमति दी है। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि इन उपायों से संभरण स्थिति में सुधार होगा।

**Grant of Licences and Permits to Industrial/Commercial Establishments in which Shri R. P. Goenka and members of his family are partners**

1431. SRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of licences and permits issued during the last three years to industrial and commrcial establishments in which Shri R. P. Goenka, a Calcutta Industrialist and members of his family are Partners; and

(b) the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Industrial Development is concerned with the issue of licences for establishment of industrial undertakings under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. No "permits" are issued under the Act. The following industrial licences have been granted, during the last three years, to concerns belonging to or controlled by the Industrial House known as the Goenka Group during the last three years:—

| | New Undertakings/ New article | Substantial expansion | Carrying on business | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1969 . . | Nil | 2 | Nil | 2 |
| 1970 . . | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 |
| 1971 . . | Nil | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1972 (Upto 30-6-72) | Nil | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL . | Nil | 4 | 2 | 6 |

All the licences have been issued setting out the usual conditions attached to such licences in terms of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Details of all licences including the items of manufacture and licensed capacity are published from time to time in the Weekly bulletin of Industrial licences. Import licences and export licences, Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

### नमक के मूल्य में वृद्धि

1432. **श्री नाथु राम अहिरवार** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश मे नमक के मूल्यो मे शतप्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) गत तीन महिनो के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यो के नमक के मूल्य क्या थे, और

(ग) मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण है तथा सरकार ने इसे रोकने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) और (ग). कीमतो में असाधारण वृद्धि का कोई रिपोर्ट नही मिला है ।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Production of Goods by Companies in excess of their Licensed capacities

1433. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Companies, Indian as well as foreign (separately), which have been charged with illegally producing goods far in excess of their licensed capacity, during the last three years;

(b) the nature of charges against each company; and

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken against the companies concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No industrial undertaking has ben charged in a court of law with illegally producing goods far in excess of their licensed capacity, during the last three years. The question of prosecution will have to be decided with reference to the facts and circumstances of each case.

### Productivity Movement

1434 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state .

(a) whether the productivity movement has not made ... the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, to ensure better results from the productivity movement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Productivity movement has made its mark in creating productivity awareness in various spheres of economic activity This has led to increased demand for 'Productivity services' from the public and private sector undertakings. In order to meet growing demand, the National Productivity Council has been augmenting its complement of specialists by about 12 to 15 per cent each year.

The NPC has, between 1958-71, conducted about 3,500 training programmes in various techno-managerial subjects for different levels of management and 252 training programmes for trade union officials and workers. Through these programmes it has trained over 63,000 managerial personnel and 4,500 trade union officials and workers. It has helped over 800 establishments in improving their level of productivity through its consultancy service. It has organised over 10 study groups/research projects to study the problems affecting industrial productivity. NPC has also

sponsored about 700 managers/technicians for trainings abroad and sent 69 study teams abroad which were participated by more than 500 technicians and trade union officials.

Besides its activities within the country, NPC conducted a year long industrial engineering course in Cairo in 1970-71 and trained 30 engineers drawn from Arab League countries. The NPC, in collaboration with Asian Productivity Organisation, Colombo Plan Authorities and the Indo-German Technical Cooperation, participated in various programmes and has popularised its field services internationally.

NPC has brought out illustrative 'models' and guidelines on sharing the gains of productivity which are being adopted by a number of important industrial units. Besides, for creating a new atmosphere for productivity in the country, NPC also organised a National Seminar on Productivity in March in New Delhi.

**Assistance to States for Rural and Educated Unemployed**

1435. Shri MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) up-to-date, State-wise statistics showing allocation and utilisation of plan and non-plan funds for uneducated unemployed people in rural areas and educated unemployed during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) the reasons for failure to utilise the funds allocated to them within the specified period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3323/72].

**Re-grouping of Economic Ministries**

1436. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to re-group the economic Ministries is under examination by the Planning Commisson;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**बिहार विधान सभा द्वारा पारित टाटा जमींदारी उन्मूलन विधेयक पर राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति**

1437. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार विधान सभा ने अपने गत बजट सत्र में टाटा जमींदारी उन्मूलन विधेयक सर्व सम्मति से पारित किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त विधेयक राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिये पड़ा है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन)** : (क) और (ख). बिहार भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1972 जिस रूप में विधान मण्डल द्वारा पारित किया था राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिये प्राप्त हुआ है। विधेयक की अधिकृत प्रतियां अभी प्राप्त होनी हैं।

**ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिये बिहार कृषि उद्योग निगम से आवेदन पत्र**

1438. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापानी फर्म के सहयोग से बिहार में ट्रैक्टर बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु बिहार राज्य कृषि विकास निगम ने केन्द्र सरकार को कोई आवेदन पत्र भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम ने विदेशी सहयोग से ट्रैक्टर का उत्पादन करने के

लिये लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करने हेतु अप्रैल 1971 में आवेदन किया था। अक्टूबर, 1971 में निगम ने सरकार को सूचित किया कि वे जापान के मे० कुबोता लि० के साथ सहयोग का बातचीत कर रहा है किन्तु हाल ही में निगम ने विदेशी सहयोग का प्रस्ताव छोड दिया है तथा देश में उपलब्ध माडल के उत्पादन का निश्चय किया है। यह प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

**सरकारी कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारी**

1439. **श्री ईश्वर चोधरी :**
**श्री हरी सिंह :**

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी कार्यालयों मे इस समय प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने-कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा इनमे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारी कितने है, और

(ख) 15 अगस्त, 1972 के पश्चात् एक वर्ष के अन्दर इस अनुपात मे कितना वृद्धि किये जाने की आशा है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :** (क) 1 जनवरी, 1971 तक प्राप्त सूचना को सलग्न विवरण में दर्शाया गया है।

(ख) आरक्षणों की व्यवस्था किसी संवर्ग या सेवा की कुल संख्या से सम्बन्धित न हो कर समय समय पर होने वाली रिक्तियो के अनुपात मे की गई है। तथापि, अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारियो की कुल सख्या के अनुपात में विगत वर्षों के दौरान निरन्तर वृद्धि होती रही है। कुल कर्मचारियो की सख्या के अनुपात मे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारियो की वास्तविक वृद्धि आने वाले वर्षो मे अनेक तथ्यो पर आधारित होगी, जैसे सरकार के अधीन समस्त रोजगार में वद्धि तथा अनसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारो की विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदो मे रिक्तियो का, विशेषकर उन रिक्तियो को जो उनके लिये आरक्षित है, भरने के लिए उपलब्धता। वर्ष 1964 से आगे, न केवल भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा मे बल्कि श्रेणी-I तथा श्रेणी-II केन्द्रीय सेवाओ मे भी, जिनमे भर्ती भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है, उनमे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारो को उनके लिये आरक्षित सभी रिक्तियो मे, भर्ती किया जा रहा है। तथापि, यह ठीक से नही कहा जा सकता कि कर्मचारियो की कुल सख्या के अनुपात में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारियो की सख्या में आगामी एक वर्ष के भीतर कितनी वृद्धि हो सकेगी।

**विवरण**

| श्रेणी | कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या | अनुसूचित जातियो की सख्या | अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I . . . . | 27,169 | 706 | 113 |
| II . . . . | 43,056 | 1,775 | 189 |
| III . . . . | 12,88,023 | 1,27,257 | 22,995 |
| IV . . . . | 10,54,900 | 1,90,850 | 41,486 |

**(सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर)**

विशेष ध्यान दीजिए :—रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन निम्नतर विरचना के सिविल कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में 1-1-1971 की सूचना अभी प्राप्त नहीं है। तथापि, ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बारे में 1-1-1970 की सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | . . . . | 1,213 | 22 | 2 |
| II | . . . . | 1,040 | 16 | 3 |
| III | . . . . | 1,03,950 | 10,818 | 643 |
| IV | . . . . | 1,47,306 | 29,643 | 2,566 |

(सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर)

**Proposal to tackle outbreak of Fire in Summer**

1441. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry is considering certain proposals on National level to tackle the problem of fire out-breaks in summer; and

(b) if so, whether there were unprecedented fires in certain States during this summer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration to assist the State Governments to improve their fire services.

(b) Some of the States have reported heavy losses on account of fires during the period March to June 1972.

**Trial of first unit of Atomic Power Plant at Kota**

1442. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 200 MW capacity first unit of Rawat Bhatta Atomic Power Plant at Kota will be put on trial soon;

(b) if so, whether the Canadian collaborators have approved the trial of the plant; and

(c) if so, the total cost involved in this plant ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The total estimated cost of the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is Rs. 60.40 crores.

**धर्मविहीन व्यक्ति**

1444. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल में देश में की गई जनगणना के अनुसार देश में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो किसी भी धर्म के अनुयायी नहीं है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :** भारत की जनगणना, 1971 श्रृंखला-1 भारत, 1972 का पत्र 2 में प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के अनुसार उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या 36,083 है (19,366 पुरुष तथा 16,717 महिलाएं), जो "धर्म का वर्णन नहीं" श्रेणी के अधीन दिखाये गये हैं ।

**Memorandum from Plywood Manufacturers Association of Andamans**

1445. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Plywood

Manufacturers Association of Andamans, Port Blair dated the 31st May, 1972;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demands in brief are:—

1. Reduction in the price of timber supplied to the industry.
2. Providing developed land with adequate facilities of water and electricity to willing entrepreneurs.
3. Financial accommodation in various forms.
4. Subsidy and exemption from excise duty.
5. Supply of electric power at reasonable rates.
6. Concession in shipping freight rates:
7. Assurance for supply of timber at agreed price for at least 15 years.

(c) The Association had asked for some facilities earlier also and action was taken to meet some of their demands such as lowering the selling price of diesel oil used for generating power. The question of exempting transport of timber and timber products from increase in freight rates is also under consideration. The other demands of the Association are under examination.

**Employment Programmes during Fifth Plan**

1446. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to spend Rs. 10,500 crores to Rs. 11,500 crores for employment programmes and provision of basic necessities during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). According to the policy approved by the National Development Council, the main stress in the Approach to the Fifth Plan would be to launch a direct attack on the problems of unemployment, underemployment and massive low-end poverty. The essential ingredient of this line of attack would have to be provision of employment opportunities on as large and wide a scale as necessary and to make this effort technically and administratively feasible. The employment-intensive heads of development would include:

1. Minor irrigation,
2. Soil Conservation,
3. Area development,
4. Dairying and animal husbandry,
5. Forestry,
6. Fisheries.
7. Warehousing and marketing,
8. Small-Scale industries including agro industries,
9. Roads,
10. Special programme such as SFDA, MFAL, CSRE, and Drought Prone Areas Programme, State Government Programmes.

The outlay on these heads of development by the Centre and the States (including institutional finance) during the Fourth Plan works out to about Rs. 3600-3900 crores. The level of outlay on these employment intensive programme in the last years of the Plan would be around Rs. 1075 crores. The tempo of investment in these employment-intensive programme as well as on other similar programmes such as construction activity, road transport, processing and the like would be substantially stepped up in the Fifth Plan.

Further, the programmes for meeting basic minimum needs will provide employment to teachers, doctors, paramedical personnel, engineers, veterinarians, agronomists and other educated unemployed. In addition, the programmes for surveys of natural resources and those in the field of science and technology can substantially increase employment opportunities for the educated.

It is felt that in the Fifth Plan, the programmes for providing larger employment will have to be supplemented

by a national plan for the provision of social consumption in the form of certain basic minimum needs like, elementary education for children up to the age of 14, minimum public health facilities integrated with family planning and nutrition for children, rural water supply, home sites for landless labour, rural roads, rural electrification and slum improvement in the larger towns. The minimum needs programme, which would roughly involve an outlay of Rs. 3000 to 35000 in the Fifth Plan, will have to be based on the active involvement of all sections of the population. The level of development outlays on employment intensive programmes in the Fifth Plan is anticipated to be twice as much as in the Fourth Plan, or about Rs. 7200 to 7800 crores. Thus the tentative conclusions at present are that the two sets of programmes may involve an outlay of the order of Rs. 10,500 to Rs. 11,500 crores during the Fifth Plan period.

These are tentative assessments and details have to be worked out. Several exercises are now being done in respect of the different sectors with a view to evolving an integrated draft outline. This is expected to be ready by May 1973 when a clearer picture will be available.

**Population of Adivasis in Mahuadanr**

1447. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Adivasis in Mahuadanr (Bihar) is constantly on the decrease;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the population of other communities in tribal areas five years ago and the ratio of their population at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No data is collected in the census for Adivasis as such, but all Scheduled Tribes are covered. According to the 1971 Census, the Scheduled Tribes population of Mahuadanr Development Block is 32,906. In 1961, their population in the same area was 27,096. Thus, in the decade 1961-71, there has been an increase of 5,810 or 21.44%.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Census is taken only decennially. The total population of those other than the Scheduled Tribes in 1961 in the area referred to under (a) was 5,293 and in 1971, 7,662. Their proportion to total population in 1971 was 18.89%.

**Recruitment of Tribals to Government Services in Tripura**

1448. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued any instructions to Government of Tripura to keep different Tribal Organisations like Tripura Rajya Ganmukti Parishad of Tripura informed regarding the recruitment of Tribal candidates in the Government service in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether such instructions of the Central Government are being adhered to regularly by Government of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the State Governments are the concern of the respective State Govrenments under Article 335 read with Article 16(4) and 12 of the Constitution. Hence no instructions can be issued by the Government of India to the State Government in this regard. However, according to the instructions applicable to offices under Central Government and under Union Territories, vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for which candidates belonging to these communities are not available through the Employment Exchange are to be brought by the recruiting authorities to the notice of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe organisations recognised for this purpose. The Tripura Rajya Ganmukti Parishad is not one of the Associations recognised for this purpose by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

**Delay in formation of Hindi Advisory Committee**

1449. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for delay in the formation of Hindi Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Although there has become some delay in the reorganisation of Hindi Salahakar Samiti due to administrative reasons, the work of reorganisation of the Samiti is now, being finalised.

**Consultancy Pool set up by CSIR to provide package know-how to Entrepreneurs**

1450. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is setting up a consultancy pool to provide package know-how to entrepreneurs for exploiting processes and techniques; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of this pool?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). In order to evaluate the processes/products worked out by the National Laboratories, CSIR has recently considered the setting up of consultancy groups based at the National Laboratories in the specified fields *e.g.* (a) chemical engineering, (b) mechanical engineering and (c) civil engineering. These groups are expected to advise CISR/NRDC on (1) evaluating the bench scale results to be taken at Pilot Plant level and (2) to evaluate/the process/product before it is released to the industry. These consultancy groups are internal to CISR/NRDC and would also seek other consultancy firms where required and particularly if a package know-how is to be given to entrepreneurs.

**Financial Assistance to West Bengal Film Industry**

1451. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some financial assistance is being given to Government of West Bengal for rendering help to Film Industries in Bengal;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and asked for more financial aid and if so, the reaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Trouble Shooting Squads to sort out problems of Public Sector Undertakings**

1452 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Trouble Shooting" Squads to sort out problem of public sector undertakings are proposed to be set up:

(b) if so, whether these Squads will consist officials of his Ministry, other Ministries and of the public sector undertakings themselves; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). An Action Committee under the Chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission is, already functioning to help improve the working of major public sector undertakings in the Country. Officials of the Ministries concerned and of the undertakings themselves are also associated with the working of this Committee. Appropriate groups to look into specific operational problems that may come to light as a result of the review by the Action Committee will be set up as and when necessary.

**Development of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes**

1453. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made regarding development of atomic energy for peaceful puspoees;

(b) whether some of the countries have assured help; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The requisite information is contained in the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy which are circulated to the Hon'ble Members and copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). The names of countries with which India has current bilateral agreements for collaboration in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy are: Afghanistan, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Philippines, Romania, United Arab Republic, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

**Instruction to Administrative Officers to keep vigilance against elements attempting to disturb Peace**

1454. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked Administrative Officers throughout the country to maintain continued vigilance against internal and external elements which may attempt to disturb peace;

(b) whether the District authorities have also been instructed to take serious action on the first sign of any disturbance of a communal nature or of repression against the weaker section of society; and

(c) whether the State Governments are working on these instructions and whether a copy of such instructions will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) This Ministry keeps close touch with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in regard to matters relating to law and order. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are also cautioned, whenever the need arises, to remain alert and maintain vigilance against possible attempts to disturb communal peace.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the answer given to the Lok Sabha starred question No. 1114 on 14th July 1971 wherein it was stated that in a letter addressed to the State Governments, the Ministry of Home Affairs explained the policy that should be followed regarding the use of force to deal with communal disturbances. The essential distinction between the nature and consequences of communal disturbances and other law and order situations was emphasised. It was pointed out that while dealing with ordinary law and order situation the sound approach is to use force only when recourse to it becomes unavoidable there should be no hesitation to use effective force at the earliest indication of communal violence in order to prevent the trouble spreading. It has been found that communal disturbances if not firmly put down at the start spread rapidly causing heavy loss of innocent life and property. All State Governments appreciated the fundamental difference between situations likely to result in communal violence and others. Attention is also invited to the reply given to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 58 on 2nd August 1972 regarding the policy of Government towards offences committed against the weaker sections of the society. These answers contain the gist of communications sent to the State Government in this regard and it is not usual to place copies of such communications which have been the subject of correspondence with the State Governments, on the Table of the House.

**राज्यों में हुई राजनैतिक हत्यायें**

1455. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
**श्री हरी सिंह :**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान की गई राजनैतिक हत्याओं की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन)** :(क) जहा तक 1969 और 1970 के वर्षों के दौरान हुई राजनैतिक हत्याओं की संख्या का सम्बन्ध है, 31 मार्च, 1971 को अताराकित प्रश्न स० 101 के दिये गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। 1971 वर्ष के लिये तथा 1972 की पहली छमाई के लिये राज्य सरकारो से प्राप्त सूचना सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) सभी विशिष्ट मामलो में तुरन्त, तेजी से तथा पूरी तरह जाच की जाती है । चूकि राजनैतिक हत्याओ की सख्या मे वृद्धि अधिकाशत: सबधित राज्यों में कानून और व्यवस्था की अत्यन्त असन्तोषजनक स्थिति के कारण हुई थी अत: सामान्य स्थिति बहाल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सभी उचित सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया गया था । पश्चिम बगाल मे कुल मिलाकर कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार होने के साथ-साथ राजनैतिक हत्याओ की सख्या मे भी तीव्र कमी हुई है ।

**विवरण**

| राज्य/सघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम | हत्याओ की सख्या | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1-1-72 से 30-6-72 तक |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 16 | 17 |
| पश्चिम बगाल | 1,169 | 85 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 3 | .. |
| गोआ, दमन और दीव | .. | 1 |
| गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश | शून्य | शून्य |
| मनीपुर, मैसूर, नागालैण्ड, पजाब, त्रिपुरा, अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ, दादरा और नगर हवेली, दिल्ली, लक्कादीव, मिनीकाय और अमिनदीवी द्वीपसमूह, पाण्डिचेरी | शून्य | शून्य |

शेष राज्य सरकारो/सघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनो से सूचना अभी आनी है ।

**दोषपूर्ण क्रास बार एक्सचेंज उपकरण की सप्लाई के लिए इन्डियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज से क्षति-पूर्ति की मांग**

1456. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
**श्री लालजी भाई :**

क्या संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इडियन टेलीफोन इडस्ट्रीज बंगलौर द्वारा दोषपूर्ण क्रासबार एक्सचेज उपकरण सप्लाई किया गया था,

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कम्पनी से क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस पर कम्पनी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा)** : (क) क्रासबार उपस्कर के साथ स्थापित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, जिनकी सप्लाई मेसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज, बंगलौर ने की थी, काम तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन वे सन्तोषजनक सेवा नहीं

दे रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि सहयोगकर्ता द्वारा आयात की गई तकनीकी जानकारी में कुछ खामियां हैं।

(ख) और (ग). मेसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज, बंगलौर को लिखा गया था कि उन्होंने जो कसबार उपस्कर सप्लाई किये, उनमें जो खामियां थी, उन्हे दूर करने के लिये वे अपेक्षित साज-सामान मुफ्त में दे और उन खामियों को दूर करने का खर्च खुद बर्दाश्त करें। उन्होंने यह जिम्मेदारी लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है। उनका कहना है कि भारत सरकार, मेसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इडस्ट्रीज और मेसर्स बी० टी० एम० के बीच हुए त्रिपक्षीय करार के अधीन मेसर्स बी० टी० एम० ने जो तकनीकी जानकारी दी, उसी के अनुसार इस उपस्कर का निर्माण किया गया है।

**Failure of Land Reforms Programmes in bringing about changes in the Agrarian structure**

1457. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has revealed that land reform programmes have failed to bring about the required changes in the Agrarian Structure and also have led to many hurdles in spreading the modern technology and improved agricultural practices; and

(b) if so, what other points are mentioned in the "position paper" prepared by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has not undertaken any critical study of land reform problem in the recent past. The concerned Division of the Planning Commission has, however, prepared a working paper termed as 'position paper' reviewing the progress of land reforms in the country. The main points as brought out by the 'position paper' are summarised below:—

Immediately after Independence high priority was given to the abolition of intermediary tenures. The implementation of the enacted laws has since been practically completed in all the States. Only a few minor intermediary tenures still remain to be abolished and efforts are afoot to abolish them also. All States have enacted legislation for regulating the rent payable by cultivating tenants. Maximum rates of rent have been fixed at levels not exceeding those suggested in the Five Year Plans in all States except Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh. Several States have enacted legislation for conferring security of tenure on tenants. Under the existing law the position of tenants, and particularly of share-croppers, continues to be insecure in Bihar, Tamil Nadu, the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, the Saurashtra area of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana. Provisions have also been made in several States for enabling tenants to acquire ownership rights. Necessary legislation for this purpose is still to be enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States except the former Punjab areas of Haryana and Punjab, where the State Government has powers to settle tenants on lands held by owners in excess of the permissible limit. However, as a result of the high level of ceiling, large number of exemptions from the law, malafide transfers and partitions, and poor implementation, the results achieved have been meagre. So far only about a million hectares of land has been declared surplus. There are wide variations between different States with regard to the level of ceiling unit of application, exemptions, etc. As regards consolidation of holdings, by 1969 about 34 million hectares of land had been consolidated. The progress has been uneven in the different States. The work has been completed in Punjab and Haryana. Uttar Pradesh has made good progress and some headway has been made in Maharashtra. Not much has been done in the remaining States.

This paper was, however, prepared to initiate discussion in the Planning Commission and does not necessarily project the views of the Planning Commission on the subject of land reforms.

**Foreign collaboration for Manufacture of TV sets ruled out by Electronics Commission**

1458. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign collaboration for the manufacture of television sets has been ruled out by the Electronics Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes. Four manufacture, two in the organised sector and two consortia in the small scale sector have established manufacture of TV sets in the country based on indigenous knowhow developed by CEERI Pilani. About 30,000 TV sets of good quality have already been produced.

The Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad, a wholly Govt. owned undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad also a wholly Govt. owned Undertaking under the Department of Defence Production have developed Television sets of Indian designs on their own. The Electronics Systems Divn. of the Indian Space Research Org. has similarly developed solid state TV set of rugged design for use along with the SITE experiment for direct reception from Satellite. Many other institutions, undertakings and individuals have also developed indigenous designs for TV sets.

Since indigenous technology for the manufacture of TV sets has now been fully established in the country and TV sets of good quality are being produced, there is no need to have any foreign collaboration for the manufacture of TV sets in India.

**New technique for producing Leather Articles from rejected Goats and Sheep Skins**

1459. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new technique for producing attractive leather and leather articles from rejected goat and sheep skins has been developed by the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras has developed two processes for utilising defective skins. One process is "Tie and dye", otherwise known as "Bandhi" process, by which leathers made from such skins are given multi-colour effects for making fashionable items like hand bags, pouches, garments, slippers etc.

By the other process, screen and block printing is done on rejected leathers which not only cover the defects on the leathers but also give them an attractive look.

Both the leathers can be produced in the small scale as well as in the large scale sectors.

**Crisis in Calcutta Fancy Leather Goods Industry**

1460. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Mnister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a crisis in the Calcutta fancy leather goods industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Calcutta Fancy Leather Goods Industry depends upon the supply of E.I. Tanned leather, sheep and goat skins from Madras. The supply of these leathers to Calcutta has suffered in recent months because of increasing exports. The shortage thus caused has pushed up the prices of these leathers in Calcutta substantially—and this has affected the industry somewhat adversely.

**Poor response from States to the Crash Plan for Jobs**

1461. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has been experiencing poor response to crash plan for jobs in the current financial year from the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Planning Commission has taken, in this regard, for immediate implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The crash scheme for Rural Employment was introduced in 1971-72 as a Non-Plan Central Sector scheme with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. This is being continued for 1972-73 as a Plan scheme. The scheme contemplates direct generation of employment through the execution of projects which are essentially labour intensive. The scheme has a two-fold purpose. Firstly, each project should provide employment for 1,000 persons on an average continuously over a working season of 10 months in a year in every district. Secondly, each project should produce works or assets of durable nature in consonance with local development plans.

During 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 34 crores was released. The actual expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 32 crores and employment generated in terms of mandays, 740 lakh mandays.

Based on the experience of the working of the Project, certain changes have been made during 1972-73. These relate to diversion of funds from one district to another where sufficient justification exists, larger delegation of powers to the State Governments to sanction certain types of schemes without reference to the Government of India etc. In the beginning only those projects which would contribute to the agricultural infra-structure were permitted to be taken up. Recently it has been decided that other projects which promote the development of the district as such may also be taken up for example, construction of class rooms for primary school buildings, housing colonies for the weaker and indigent sections of the community, rural godowns etc. In other words any project that is labour intensive and useful for the development of a district can be undertaken.

For 1972-73, the Ministry has allocated Rs. 48.5 crores to the State Governments. The first quarterly release amounting to about Rs. 12 crores has also been made.

Thus, based on the experience of the working of the projects, steps are being continually taken to remove the bottlenecks and to streamline the procedure for effective implementation of the programmes. It is expected that the amount allotted for crash employment programme during the current year would be fully and properly utilised by the States.

**State Governments Non-Co-operation in Communication expansion**

1462. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are not co-operation in the matter of expansion of communication services in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of such States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir, there is no such case.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Planning Commission approval of work on Bhimkund and Rengali Major Irrigation Projects in Orissa**

1463. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accorded its approval to carry out the first-phase of work of Bhimkund and Rengali major irrigation projects of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. The Project Report of Rengali Das has been received only towards the end of July and one for Bhimkund is yet to be received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Assistance rendered by Visual Campaign Consultative Group**

1464. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of advice and assistance rendered by the Visual Campaign Consultative Group after its reconstitution in June, 1970 to Government in fulfilling the needs of short-range and long-range campaigns directed against communal and political violence; and

(b) the number of short-range and long-range campaigns conducted by Government in this regard after June, 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Visual Campaign Consultative Group, which was originally set up in June, 1970 was reconstituted in December, 1971. The first meeting of the reconstituted Group was held in May, 1972 at which it considered certain suggestions for action.

No campaigns have as yet been conducted at the instance of the reconstituted Group.

**National Aeronautical Laboratory Bangalore**

1465. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Materials Science Division in National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, would be made "Materials Research Centre";

(b) if not, whether it will be made a separate unit by itself having its own Director; and

(c) the steps being taken to expand it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre would be a part of the National Aeronautical Laboratory.

(c) The requirements for the activities of the Materials Research Centre had already been provided as a part of the Fourth Five Year Plan Proposals of the National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Bangalore. The financial implications for the Fifth Plan period will be placed before the Executive Council of the NAL at the appropriate time.

**T. V. Station in Ahmedabad**

1466. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri K. K. Shah, the then Minister announced that there will be a Television Station in Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, when that Station will be installed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) In the absence of the date and place of the announcement by Shri K. K. Shah, it is not possible to check up what precisely he stated and in what context.

(b) Development of T. V. in the country will have to be undertaken on a phased basis over the next ten or fifteen years. The establishment of a T. V. Station at Ahmedabad will be considered as a part of this phased programme.

**Central Assistance for setting up Industrial Projects in backward areas of Gujarat**

1467. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the industrial projects in backward areas of Gujarat for which Central assistance is being extended and the places where the industries are being located; and

(b) the employment potential of these industries when they go into production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: (a) and (b). Central assistance to States is being allocated under the Fourth Plan through block loans and grants and not in relation to the specific scheme/programme under the

State Plans. So far as the 10% Central subsidy scheme, 1971 is concerned Panchmahals district in Gujarat is eligible for this subsidy and it is understood that the State Government have sanctioned in principle a total amount of Rs. 21,556 to 12 units located in this district, on account of this subsidy. Information about employment potential is not available.

**Alleged seizures of smuggled Arms from Bangladesh by B.S.F.**

1468. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force has seized large quantity of arms smuggled from Bangladesh recently; and

(b) if so, the number of smuggles arrested and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Border Security Force have seized some Arms, Ammunition and Explosives at the borders of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.

(b) Five Indian and eight Bangladesh nationals have been arrested in connection with the smuggling of arms. Action is being taken against them in accordance with the provisions of Law by the concerned State authorities.

**Activities of a Foreign Intelligence Agency in Eastern Part of India**

1469. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the 'Nav Bharat Times' Bombay dated the 26th June, 1972 to the effect that a foreign intelligence agency has been active for years together in the eastern part of India;

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government has seen the news report, which purports to be based on an interview with the Union Home Secretary. The report, is, however, not accurate. In the course of his discussions with the representatives of the press at Calcutta on the 24th June, 1972 the Home Secretary was asked about the activities of the Naga and Mizo hostiles. The Home Secretary referred to the assistance and support these elements had received from Pakistan since the fifties. A pointed question was then asked about the activities of the C.I.A. The Home Secretary stated that the C.I.A. was known to be active in different countries in the world and that the Government was continuously vigilant regarding the activities of such intelligence agencies in the country.

(c) The Government keeps a watch on the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, including of C.I.A. It will be appreciated that it would not be in the public interest to disclose the information in the possession of the Government or the details of what the Government does to counter the activities of such organisations.

**Demand for Increasing Production Capacity by Industrial Houses**

1470. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial houses which have requested Government for an increase in their production capacity in response to the new policy of liberalisation; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the extent to which the industrial production is likely to be affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Forty-Five.

(b) A total number of 600 applications including these received from the forty-five industrial houses mentioned above have been received for fuller utilisation of existing capacities. Out of these, 100 applications have been disposed of including 43 which have been

approved; 57 applications have been rejected. The increase in industrial production likely to be achieved in consequence of the approvals given will become noticeable only after some time, when the parties have taken the necessary steps to give effect to the approvals so accorded.

**Disturbances in Aligarh and Banaras Universities**

1471. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been disturbances recently in the Universities of Aligarh and Banaras, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there has been loss of property and life; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Foreign Nationals Overstaying in India**

1472. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals from various countries who are staying in India by violating the passport rules, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**मध्यप्रदेश में कम्पनियों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस**

1473. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश में नई कम्पनियां स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कम्पनियों को वित्तीय सहायता भी दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी धनराशि सहायता के रूप में दी गई ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों/आशयपत्रों के विस्तृत ब्यौरे 'दि वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसेज' दि वीकली इंडियन ट्रेड जर्नल', एण्ड दि मथली 'जर्नल आफ इंडस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड ' में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं । इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां समद के पुस्तकालय में भेज दी जाती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को सीधे कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देती है ।

**मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजना**

1474. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन जिलों के क्या नाम हैं जहां ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजना कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है;

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक जिले में आरम्भ किये गये उक्त कार्यक्रम के अधीन विभिन्न कार्यों की पूर्ति के संदर्भ में क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ग) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान शेष जिलों में भी उक्त कार्यक्रम चालू करने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यक्रम का प्रारम्भ वर्ष 1962-63

में किया गया था। मध्य प्रदेश के लिये तीन ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं दी गई थी यथा, भिण्ड जिले में भिण्ड, अबिम्कापुर जिले में सरगुजा तथा पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में पूर्व निमाड़। एक और परियोजना वर्ष 1964-65 में दुर्ग जिले के भिलाई स्थान में स्थापित की गई थी। मार्च 1971 तक इन परियोजनाओ में भिण्ड जिले में 3 सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड अम्बिकापुर जिले मे 4 सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड, पूर्वी निमाड जिल मे 6 सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड तथा दुर्ग जिसे मे 4 सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड सम्मिलित थे। फिर भी, 1 अप्रैल 1971 मे 15,000 की जनसख्या वाले नगरो को छोड़कर इन ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाओ के कार्यक्रम का विस्तार सभी जिलो मे कर दिया गया है। चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इन परियोजनाओं के लिये शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलती रहेगी।

पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के लिये पाच नई ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाओ को स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। इनके लिये चार जिलो यथा दमोह, सिवनी, छतरपुर तथा शाहडुआ का चुनाव कर लिया गया है परन्तु राज्य सरकार से पाचवीं परियोजना के लिए अभी भी प्रस्ताव नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है। प्रारम्भिक कार्य जैसे परियोजना के लिये कर्मचारियो की नियुक्ति और प्रशिक्षण विस्तृत विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार करने हेतु विस्तृत तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया गया है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक इसके पूरे हो जाने की आशा है ताकि पाचवीं योजना के आरम्भ में ही कार्यान्वियन का कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ हो जाये। पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक इन नई परियोजनाओं को शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलती रहेगी।

(ख) वर्तमान चार परियोजनाओं के कार्यक्रम में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था आम सुविधा केन्द्रों की स्थापना, व्यावसायिक योजनाएं बनाना, तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन की व्यवस्था, विस्तार सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना, तथा निवेश हेतु औद्योगिक एककों को अग्रिम ऋणो का देना सम्मिलित हैं। चार वर्तमान परियोजनाओ के औद्योगिक विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये वर्ष 1962--71 की अवधि मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 95.98 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी जिसमे 34.41 लाख रुपये अनुदान तथा 61.57 लाख रुपये ऋण के रूप मे थे। इन परियोजनाओ की मार्च 1971 तक की विस्तृत वास्तविक उपलब्धिया नीचे दी जाती है।

(1) **भिलाई ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना:**— परियोजना वर्ष 1965 मे प्रारम्भ हुई थी। वर्ष 1965- 71 की अवधि मे विभिन्न योजनाओं पर कुल 12 64 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। मार्च 1971 तक परियोजना ने 380 औद्योगिक एककों को जिनमे से 130 एकक नये थे, सहायता दी तथा 1800 लोगो को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किये गये।

(2) **भिण्ड ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना :**— वर्ष 1962-71 की अवधि मे विभिन्न योजनाओं पर कुल 21.20 लाख रुपये खर्च हुये। 1 मार्च 1971 तक परियोजना ने 770 औद्योगिक एककों को जिनमें 518 एकक नये थे, सहायता दी तथा लगभग 1633 लोगो को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया। स्थापित किये गये औद्योगिक एककों मे गलीचे (कार्पेट) बनाना, निवाड बनाना, बढ़ईगीरी, लुहारी आदि जैसे उद्योग सम्मिलित हैं। वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान एककों में 20.23 लाख रुपये का निवेश हुआ। वर्ष 1969-70 में विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों में जिनमे उत्पादन होने लगा था, कुल 24.25 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ बताया गया है। परियोजना मे रंगाई छपाई, रस्से आदि बनाने के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भी संगठित किए गए।

(3) **पूर्वी निमाड़ ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजना:**—वर्ष 1963—71 की अवधि में विभिन्न योजनाओ पर कुल 19.60 लाख रुपये

खर्च हुए । मार्च 1971 तक परियोजना ने 524 औद्योगिक एककों को जिनमें 193 नये एकक थे, वित्तीय अथवा अन्यथा सहायता पहुँचायी जिससे 1482 लोगों को रोजगार मिला । सहायता प्राप्त एककों में से गैस वेल्डिंग पेट्रोमेक्स सुधारने, कटोने तार बल्लियां, रोलिंग शटर, कृषीय उपकरण आदि बनाने के एकक हैं । वर्ष 1970-71 में इन एककों में 14 07 लाख रुपये का निवेश हुआ । वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान विभिन्न एककों में कुल 26 00 लाख रुपये मूल्य का उत्पादन बताया जाता है ।

(4) **सरगुजा ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना**.— वर्ष 1962—71 की अवधि में कुल 15 15 रुपये खर्च हुए । मार्च 1971 तक परियोजना ने 841 औद्योगिक एककों को जिनमें 515 एकक नये थे, वित्तीय अथवा अन्यथा सहायता दी तथा 2500 लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया । इस परियोजना में परम्परागत उद्योगों का ही विकास हुआ । फिर भी, चावल तथा आटा मिलें, बने बनाए कपड़ विद्युत करघा आदि स्थापित करने के प्रयत्न किये गये । इन केन्द्रों में मार्च 1971 तक 668 कारीगर प्रशिक्षित किये गये । जिनमें से 463 प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को इन्हीं उद्योगों में खपा लिया गया ।

(ग) आगामी 20-25 वर्षों में सरकार ने सारे देश में इस कार्यक्रम को चलाने का निर्णय किया है । पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में उत्तरोत्तर कतिपय नई परियोजनाएं हाथ में तब तक दी जाती रहेंगी जब तक मध्य प्रदेश के सारे जिलों में ये स्थापित न हो जाय । सर्व प्रथम राज्य के पिछड़े जिलों में यह कार्यक्रम अपनाया जायेगा । वर्तमान में पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली 5 नई परियोजनाओं को छोड़कर और अधिक परियोजनाओं के हाथ में लेने का कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

**Medium Scale Industries in Mysore**

1476 SHRI C. K JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the number of medium scale industries alongwith their location in Mysore State and the items manufactured by them,

(b) the total investment on these industries, and

(c) the number of persons employed by them during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) Separate statistics are not maintained in respect of medium scale industries Further, there is no separate classification of Industries into large and medium scale

**Invitation to Personalities for TV Programme**

1477 SHRI LALJI BHAI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the criteria for inviting different personalities to take part in different current affairs programme of Television Centre, New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) The criteria generally adopted are knowledge of the subject fluency of expression and telegenic personality

**आकाशवाणी तथा टेलिविजन पर स्वाधीनता की 25 वीं वर्षगांठ संबंधी कार्यक्रम**

1478 **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी तथा टेलीविजन पर स्वाधीनता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर किस प्रकार के विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जायेंगे तथा इन प्रसारणों की अवधि तथा तारीखें क्या है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह)** : भारतीय स्वाधीनता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों की योजना समूचे वर्ष के लिये तैयार की जा रही

है । ये कार्यक्रम अगस्त, 1972 से शुरू होंगे और इनमें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण तारीखों एवं अवसरों से सम्बन्धित प्रकरणों पर वार्ताएं, चर्चाएं, रूपक, संगीत आदि शामिल होंगे ।

अगस्त मास के लिये जिन कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाई गई है, उनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—3324/72]

**Private Company authorised to Lift Vehicles by Delhi Traffic Police**

1479. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Traffic Police have authorised some private company to physically lift all types of vehicles which violate parking rules, without any intimation to the owner;

(b) whether this private company charge Rs. 40 for light vehicles and Rs. 80 for heavy vehicles besides regular Challan by the Traffic Police; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No private company has been so authorised. However, when their break-down vans are not readily available, Delhi Police requisition the services of break-down vans of private companies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This charge is levied under clause (a) and (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 6 read with sub-rule (3) of rule 6 of Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules which read as follows:—

> if any motor vehicle is allowed to stand in any place other than a duly appointed parking place in such a way as to cause obstruction to other traffic or danger to any person, any police officer may—
>
> (a) forth-with cause the vehicle to be moved under its own power or otherwise to the nearest place where the vehicle will not cause undue obstruction or danger.
>
> (b) unless it is moved to a place where it will not cause obstruction or danger, take all reasonable precautions to indicate the presence of the vehicle;
>
> 3. Notwithstanding any fines or penalty which may be imposed upon any person on conviction for the contravention of the provisions of section 81 of the M. V. Act, or of any regulations made by a competent authority in relation to the use of duly appointed parking places, the owner of the motor vehicle or his heirs or assignees shall be liable to make good any reasonable expenses incurred by any police officer in connection with the moving, lighting, watching or removal of a vehicle or its contents in accordance with sub-rule (1) and (2) and any police officer or any person into whose custody the vehicle has been entrusted by any police officer, shall be entitled to detain the vehicle until he has received payment accordingly and shall upon receiving such payment, give a receipt to the person making the payment.

**Use of Imported Cars by Ministers**

1480. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 997 and 8166 on the 22nd March and 31st May, 1972, respectively regarding the use of imported cars by Ministers and state :

(a) whether the information has been collected; and

(b) the criteria on which Ministers are provided with imported or Indian-made cars for their use?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The information has been received from all Ministries/Departments. Action is being taken to lay it on the table of the House.

(b) Ministers are not provided with any Indian or foreign made car exclusively for their use. They use the staff cars belonging to their Ministries/Departments.

**Achievement of A. I. R. Research Department**

1481. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the work done during the past three years by the Research Department of All India Radio engaged in the development and improvement of a variety of equipment and component used in broadcasting and telecasting; and

(b) the number and value of small scale equipment produced by this Research Department during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) 167 units of various types of equipment developed by the Department were produced during the last 3 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

*Statement*

During the last three years, the Research Department of All India Radio has been engaged on the following major items of work:

(a) *Research and Development work:*

(i) Design and development of manual ionospheric pulse sounding transmitter;

(ii) Gadget or rapid testing of studios;

(iii) Transistorised distortion and noise level meter;

(iv) Low cost MW receiver using silicon transistors;

(v) Equipment for transmission and reception of two sound channels (for bilingual broadcast) with one vision channel of TV;

(vi) Improved version of FM transmitter and receiver;

(vii) Peak clipper for the transmitter chain to maintain high level of average modulation;

(viii) 5 kHz filter to restrict bandwith and interference;

(ix) Crystal controlled master clock;

(x) T. V. translator-developed for a power output of 2 watts;

(xi) 12" transistorised TV receivers ;

(xii) Video distribution amplifier and pulse distribution amplifier for TV studios;

(xiii) Spring type artificial reverberation generator;

(xiv) Electronic fader, including facilities for automatic level control in the studios;

(xv) Coder unit for FM stereo broadcasting;

(xvi) Logic circuits for visual display of time;

(xvii) Power amplifier in VHF Band III and raising the power output of the TV translator.

(b) *Study Projects* :

1. Measurement of night time field strength of long distance MW transmitters;

2. Study of night time field strength of Calcutta MW transmitter at Delhi to study the build up of MW signals after sunset and fall at sunrise;

3. Ignition interference in VHF band;

4. Subjective loudness of broadcast programmes taken up as part of the CCIR studies;

5. Ionospheric cross modulation from the super-power transmitter at Calcutta.

6. Field strength recording of Radio Tashkent on 164 kHz for study of solar flare patrol and study of SW reception during geomagnetic disturbances;

7. Study of interference from Sporadic E on TV in VHF band;

8. Acoustic measurements in studios at Lucknow, Srinagar, TV Centre (Delhi), Broadcasting House (Delhi, Delhi University Hall Auditorium at Film Institute (Poona), International Telephone Exchange (Bombay) and AIR Auditorium (Bombay).

9. Testing of microphones, loudspeakers, acoustic properties of

materials, etc. for AIR Stations and the Industry;

10. Preparation of standard tapes for AIR stations.

(c) Based on the study projects and Research and development work a number of papers were presented at the Asian Broadcasting Union Conference, the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference etc.

2. Following are some of the important items of equipment developed indigenously during the three years under review:

12" transistorised TV receivers

2Watt TV Translator

FM transmitter and receivers

Low cost mediumwave receiver

Transistorised distortion and noise level metre etc.

**बिहार के आदिवासियों द्वारा कथित प्रदर्शन**

1482. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार के आदिवासियों ने अपने हाथों में धनुषबाण लेकर अपनी इस मांग के समर्थन में प्रदर्शन किया है कि 'संथाल परगना अखण्ड रहेगा'; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उनकी मांग पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा)** : (क) और (ख) : बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जिले में कुछ स्थानों पर संथाल परगना को दो जिलों में विभाजित करने के विरुद्ध बैठकें और प्रदर्शन हुए थे। किन्तु यह सूचना नहीं है कि ये प्रदर्शनकारी धनुषबाण से लैस थे।

राज्य सरकार ने संथाल परगना को दो जिलों में विभाजित करने के लिये कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

**विदेशी फर्मों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों को उचित स्थान**

1483. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसे अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिसमें विदेशी फर्मों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों को उचित स्थान दिलाने का अनुरोध किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) और (ख) विदेशी फर्मों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों को उचित स्थान दिलाने के बारे में समय-समय पर सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। इन फर्मों की तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विदेशी नागरिकों के उच्च प्रशासकीय और तकनीकी पदों का भारतीयकरण करना सरकार की नीति है।

विगत कुछ वर्षों से 3,000 रुपये और इससे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले भारतीय कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशत बढ़ रही है। इस समय 3,000 रुपये तक प्रतिमास वेतन वाले सभी पदों पर व्यावहारिक रूप से भारतीय नागरिक ही कार्य कर रहे हैं।

**"गरीबी हटाओ" कार्यक्रम**

1484. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने "गरीबी हटाने" के लिये किसी विसूची कार्यक्रम की योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उक्त कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के परिणामस्वरूप देश से गरीबी कब तक हटाई जा सकेगी ?

**योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया)** : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार किए गए "पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रति दृष्टिकोण" नामक प्रलेख जिसे दिल्ली मे 30 तथा 31 मई, 1972 की बैठकों मे राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने अनुमोदित किया और जिसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है—मे विकास कार्यक्रम के प्रति पाचवी योजना की नीति की विस्तृत रूपरेखा दी गई है। इसका मुख्य विषय "गरीबी हटाओं" है। इस कार्यक्रम मे मुख्य रूप से बल बेरोजगारी, अर्ध-रोजगारी तथा अत्यधिक गरीबी की समस्याओं पर सीधा प्रहार करने पर दिया जायेगा। इस समय योजना की पूरी रूपरेखा तैयार करने का विस्तृत कार्य चल रहा है। गरीबी की समस्या की विशालता को देखते हुए देश मे गरीबी हटने की निश्चित अवधि बताना एक पूर्व कथन होगा।

**Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas**

1485. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for setting up industries in the backward areas;

(b) the progress made in the setting up of industries in these areas;

(c) the number of units set up in backward areas in the first three years of the Fourth Plan with Statewise break up; and

(d) what progress is expected to be achieved in this field in the remaining period of the Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). A total provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made at the Centre under the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Central Schemes of 10% subsidy and transport subsidy for promotion of industries in selected industrially backward districts/areas. Against this provision, under the 10% Central subsidy scheme, 3 State Governments and a Union Territory have so far sanctioned (not yet disbursed) a total amount of Rs. 9,87,691/- to 62 industrial units located in backward areas, as detailed below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tamilnadu | Rs. 5,86,667 | (12 units) |
| Goa, Daman and Diu | Rs. 3,50,358 | (31 units) |
| Mysore | Rs 29,110 | (7 units) |
| Gujarat | Rs. 21,556 | (12 units) |

Independent of this, licences under the Industries Act have been granted for units in backward areas as under:—

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assam | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Bihar | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Gujarat | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Haryana | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | .. | | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | .. | . | 9 |
| Maharashtra | 3 | 15 | 6 |
| Mysore | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Orissa | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Punjab | .. | 2 | .. |
| Rajasthan | .. | 2 | 7 |
| Tamilnadu | 2 | 13 | 12 |
| Uttar Pradesh | .. | 1 | 4 |
| West Bengal | 5 | 8 | 12 |
| | 17 | 59 | 76 |

Government have recently decided to increase the number of districts eligible for the 10% Central subsidy scheme. It is hoped that with the various measures already initiated for promotion of industries in the backward areas by the Centre and the State Governments and with the initiative and enterprise of the entrepreneurs substantial progress will be achieved in this regard during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan.

**Arms in possession of former Rulers**

1486. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 762 on 10th May, 1972 regarding the surrender of arms by former Rulers and state :

(a) whether Government have by now procured from the ex-Rulers a complete inventory of the arms in their possession; and

(b) if so, Goverment's decision regarding surrender, disposal or regularisation of such arms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Complete inventories of arms held by the ex-Rulers and the ex-exemptee members of their families were under collection by the State Governments, but the same have not yet been received by the Government from all the States. However, the Government of India have since taken a decision regarding this matter, the salient features of which are as follows:—

(i) All ex-Rulers and ex-exemptee members of their families are required to obtain regular licences for the possession of arms and ammunition. As regards the number of arms and ammunition for which a licence may be given, the matter has been left to the discretion of the licencing authority as in the case of other members of the public.

(ii) The Government of India have also decided that where a former ruler or exemptee member of his family have held more than 3 weapons under the exemption in the past, he may be granted a licence on application for 1 rifle, 1 gun, 1 revolver/pistol as a matter of course, and request for any extra weapon or weapons may be considered strictly on the basis of proved need. The ex-Rulers and ex-exemptee members of their families should be allowed the same concession of free of fee licence as is at present available under the Arms Rules to other ex-exemptee members of the public under item No. 7 of the table appended to GSR 991 dated 13th July, 1962.

(iii) It has also been decided that each former ruler or exemptee member of his family may be allowed to retain 1 prohibited bore weapon of any category, subject to the condition that such weapon has already been held by the ex-exemptee in the past under the exemption, and the concession of retaining the prohibited bore weapon should be personal to him/her, and it shall extinguish automatically on his/her demise.

(iv) As regards the obsolete and unserviceable arms, the same may be retained by the ex-Rulers etc. provided such arms are excluded from the licencing requirement under section 45(c) of the Arms Act, 1959. However, the State Government may impose a condition that the retention of any weapon without licence under section 45(c) of the Arms Act would be allowed only, if a certificate is obtained from the licencing authority certifying that the weapon or weapons intended to be so retained fall under the purview of section 45(c) of the Arms Act, and consequently excluded from the licencing requirement. Subject to the production of such a certificate, the Government of India have no objection to the sale or transfer of such obsolete and unserviceable weapons by the former rulers to other parties for consideration or otherwise.

(v) In order of ensure that arms falling under the definition of 'Antiquity' may not be exported out of India under the cover of section 45(c) of the Arms Act, it has been clarified that there is already a prohibition on the export of weapons falling Antiquity under the Antiquity's (Export Control) Act, 1947 and sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Arms Rules, 1962 and that the every application for the export of firearms shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Director General of Archeology of the Central Government to the effect that arms intended to be exported do not fall within the definition of 'Antiquity'. In addition, the applicant has also to furnish a certificate from the licencing authority of the place from where the weapons are intended to be exported, certifying that the weapons intended to be exported do not fall *Inter alia* in the category of 'Antiquity'.

(vi) The former rulers and ex-exemptee members of their families be allowed a period of 3 months effective from the date of issue of orders, allowing them to apply for necessary possession licence in respect of arms and ammunition in their possession, or dispose of

by sale or gift etc. in accordance with the provisions of the Arms Act governing such sale. In respect of the firearms and ammunition for which a former ruler or an ex-exemptee member of his family is unable to secure a licence from the appropriate licencing authority or to dispose of the arms, he should on the expiry of the prescribed period of three months deposit all such weapons with him without unnecessary delay either with the nearest Police Station or with a licensed dealer etc in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the Arms Act, 1959. Further disposal of such deposited weapons would thereafter be regulated in accordance with the normal process of law as provided for in section 21 of the said Act read with rule 46 of the Arms Rules, 1962 framed thereunder.

**Issue of Industrial Licences**

1487. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Licences issued from January, 1972 to June, 1972, state-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove regional disparity in granting industrial licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement is attached

(b) Every attempt is made by Government to consider applications for industrial licences from all States as expeditiously as possible, taking due note of the merits of each case. (Special efforts are made, however, to give priority consideration to proposals for the grant of industrial licences pertaining to industrially backward areas, for which Government have announced a series of concession and incentives also).

STATEMENT

| S. No. | State | N.U. | S.E. | N.A. | COB | Shifting | N.A. S.E. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 12 |
| 2. | Arunachal | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| 3. | Assam | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. | Delhi | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 7. | Goa | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | . | .. |
| 8. | Gujarat | 6 | 5 | 5 | 11 | .. | .. | 27 |
| 9. | Haryana | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | 15 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. | Jammu & Kashmir | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. | Kerala | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 8 | 14 | 19 | 15 | .. | .. | 56 |
| 15. | Manipur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16. | Meghalaya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. | Mizoram | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18. | Mysore | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | 17 |
| 19. | Nagaland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | Orissa | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 21. | Pondicherry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22. | Punjab | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | . | .. | 2 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 8 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | .. | 1 | 21 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 23 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 2 | 10 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | 21 |
| 27. | More than one State | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 61 | 56 | 53 | 52 | 1 | 1 | 224 |

**Research Scheme received from the Physics Department of the University of Kerala**

1488. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has received any research scheme from the Physics Department of the University of Kerala for approval and for financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal is being studied.

**Production of Rockets in Rocket Fabrication Plant at Thumba**

1489. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rockets produced, so far, at the Rocket Fabrication Plant at Thumba and the number and names of different varieties of rockets produced; and

(b) the progress made in expanding the Rocket Fabricating Facility at Thumba to meet the increasing demands of the satellite launching programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Details of rockets produced so far at the Rocket Fabrication Facility, Thumba are:

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Centaure Rockets | 5 |
| (ii) Rohini 125-Rockets | 440 |
| (iii) Rohini 100-Rockets | 20 |
| (iv) Meteorological Darts | 30 |
| Total | 495 |

(b) Manufacturing capability for making rocket motor hardware upto 600 mm diameter has already been established. Facilities are available for making proto-type upto 1.25 meter diameter. First stage expansion to accommodate fibre glass fabrication work and strip wound motor work is currently under progress and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

**Kerala direct Dialling System**

1490. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in connecting the important towns in Kerala and connecting Ernakulam and Trivandrum with Madras with Direct Dialling System;

(b) whether the work on direct Dialling System in Kerala has been delayed due to inadequate supply of materials; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to speed up work and time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Coaxial cable system has been extended from Coimbatore to Ernakulam and Trivandrum. Equipment installation required for introducing subscribers trunk dialling has also been completed at Kottayam, Allappey and Quilon. Similar installations at Ernakulam and Trivandrum are in progress. Trunk automatic exchange (TAX) equipment for Ernakulam has been received, and is due to be installed. TAX equipment for Trivandrum has also been ordered and is under supply Microwave link between Kottayam and Alleppey is under installation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Equipment for STD at Trivandrum has been arranged and is expected to be ready in three month's time. STD is likely to be introduced on the routes Trivandrum-Kottayam and Trivandrum-Quilon early in 1973. The construction of building at Alleppey and erection of towers at Alleppey and Kottayam are being expedited. Micro- and erection of towers at Alleppey and Kottayam is expected to be commissioned in 1973-74. On completion, STD between Alleppey and Kottayam will be introduced. Installation work at Ernakulam is being expedited. Subscribers' trunk dialling on the routes Ernakulam-Kottayam and Ernakulam-Trivandrum are expected to be introduced in 1974-75.

Trunk Automatic exchanges to link Ernakulam and Trivandrum to Madras are expected to be put into service during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

**Kerala Private Colleges (Payment of Salaries) Bill, 1972**

1491. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Private Colleges (Payment of Salaries) Bill, 1972 is pending for concurrence in the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in decision and the time by which a final decision is to be expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Approval to the Bill was communicated to the State Government on the 24th June, 1972.

**समाचारपत्र मितव्ययिता विषयक समिति**

1492. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
**श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :**

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को समाचारपत्र मितव्ययिता विषयक समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन पर क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह)** : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**"अपना टेलीफोन लगवाओ" योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में टेलीफोन कनैक्शनों के लिए विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्र**

1493. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
**श्री हरी सिंह :**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगवाने के लिये अनिर्णीत पड़े कुल प्रार्थना पत्रों में से कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र 'अपना टेलीफोन लगवाओ' योजना, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता श्रेणी और सामान्य श्रेणी के हैं ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा)** : 1-7-72 को दिल्ली में टेलीफोनों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में विभिन्न श्रेणियों की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

| | |
|---|---|
| अपना टेलीफोन योजना . | 6686 |
| विशेष श्रेणी (सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं समेत) . . | 4959 |
| सामान्य श्रेणी . . | 45961 |

**स्कूटरों का उत्पादन और मांग**

1494. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में स्कूटरों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने लोगों ने स्कूटर खरीदने के लिये अपना नाम पंजीकृत कर रखा है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) लखनऊ में संयुक्त क्षेत्र में 100,000 स्कूटर प्रतिवर्ष बनाने की एक स्कूटर परियोजना लगाने के अलावा सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की पार्टियों को प्रतिवर्ष 5,17,200 स्कूटर बनाने की क्षमता के लिये 23 आशय पत्र और 1 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया है ।

(ख) 30 जून, 1972 को 4,47,571 स्कूटरों की प्राप्ति के लिये आर्डर निलम्बित थे ।

**Guidelines for action against suspended Government Employees**

1495. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Personnel has issued guidelines for action against suspended Government staff; and

(b) if so, what are those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). As further action against a Government servant who is placed under suspension has to be taken by the disciplinary authority in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 14 and 15 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965, no guidelines in this regard have been issued. However, with a view to avoid delay in the processing of disciplinary cases against suspended Government servants, instructions have been issued on 4th February, 1971 to the effect that every effort should be made to serve the charge-sheet on the Government servant within three months of the date of suspensin and in cases in which it may not be possible to do so, the disciplinary authority should report the matter to the next higher authority explaining the reasons for the delay.

**Purchase of goods by a Photographer posted in Indian Embassy (U.S.A.)**

1496. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL :
SHRI RAMJI RAM :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one photographer of the Photo Division was posted as a Press Attache in the Indian Embassy (U.S.A.) in Washington as appeared in the *Current weekly* dated 1st July, 1972;

(b) whether the same photographer, while in Photo Division, purchased photographic goods worth several lakhs of rupees, both local and imported, for the Photo Division which are lying unused after his transfer from there; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A Deputy Director in the Photo Division has been appointed on deputation as First Secretary in the Indian Embassy Washington with effect from 26th October, 1971.

(b) The Deputy Director was in charge of procurement of photographic equipment and consumable stores and was responsible for such purchases subject to the rules and procedure laid down for the purpose.

These are required for operational purposes in the Division and are being used according to needs.

(c) In view of the above no action is called for.

**Unused Photographic Material with Photo Division**

1497. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL:
SHRI RAMJI RAM:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a list of photographic goods item-wise indicating purchasing price thereof, lying unused in stock in the Photo Division at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Photographic stores are purchased from time to time based on the actual needs and operational requirements of the Photo Division. The balance of these stores varies from time to time. A list of the photographic goods in stock as on 1.8.72 indicating the price thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3325/72].

As regards equipment, all the items in the Division are in use, except that some recently procured are awaiting installation and so are not yet in use. Details of such equipment are furnished in the list. It will be put into operation by October, 1972.

**अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या**

1498. **श्री टी० सोहन लाल :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 की मदुमशुमारी के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों की जन संख्या बढ़ी नहीं जैसे कि अन्य जातियों की बढ़ी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :** (क) अनुसूचित जातियों की जन संख्या 1961 में 64,449,275 से बढ़कर 1971 में 79,995,896 हो गई अर्थात् 1961 की जन संख्या पर 24.12 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के अतिरिक्त जातिवार गणना जनगणना में नहीं की जाती है इस लिए कोई ऐसी तुलना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Decison on Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute**

1499. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Maharashtra have left the decision of boundary dispute between the two States entirely upon the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Industries in the Backward Areas of M.P., Rajasthan and U.P.**

1500. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is growing concentration of industries in some parts of the country whereas certain regions in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, continue to be remote and industrially backward though having rich natural resources;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed reasons for growth of industries on such uneven basis; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to see that new industries are established more in the backward regions to have a balance industrial growth in the country as whole?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). One of the important policy objectives underlying our

economic planning has been the attainment of a balanced economic development, which would reduce regional imbalances between various areas and result in raising the standards of living. Two working groups, known as the Pande and Wanchoo Committees, made a detailed study of backward areas and suggested financial and fiscal measures to accelerate economic development in these areas.

To achieve these objectives the Government formulated the 10% Central Subsidy Scheme and a Transport subsidy scheme for selected backward areas in the country. Schemes of concessional finance for meeting the industrial developmental needs, of backward areas, were also introduced by the Central financial institutions. Simultaneously, the State Governments were also urged to formulate package schemes of incentives for rapid industrial development of backward areas, laying emphasis on the provision of an adequate infra-structure. The IDBI has, in collaboration with other financial agencies, carried out Industrial Potential Surveys of these States and submitted reports, suggesting setting up of various industries there. Follow-up action is being taken by the Committee of Direction of the IDBI in consultation with the State Governments and others. Only recently a decision has been taken by Government to increase the number of backward districts which would be eligible for the 10% subsidy.

There has been an upward trend in the grant of letters of intent and industrial licences to the States of U.P., Rajasthan and M.P. as the figures below will indicate :—

| State | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Licence | L/I | Licence | L/I | Licence | L/I |
| Rajasthan . . . . | .. | 7 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 31 |
| Madhya Pradesh . . . | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 31 |
| Uttar Pradesh . . . | 8 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 48 | 100 |

It is hoped that with the various combined measures taken by the Central and State Governments, as also private enterpreneurs, industrial development in these State will be speeded up in the coming years.

**Demand for Industrial Plants in Madhya Pradesh**

1501. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have represented to the Centre for sanction of more industrial plants there to remove its industrial backwardness and if so, Central Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : No specific representation has been received in the Ministry of Industrial Development or the Planning Commission.

**Criteria for sanctioning Telephone connections on temporary basis**

1502. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fixed quota of Telephone connections for providing to public in Delhi on temporary basis on medical grounds and for ceremonial functions on emergent basis;

(b) if not, the grounds on which temporary telephone connections are sanctioned and whether there have been complaints from public about the manner in which they are sanctioned, as many hard cases are generally refused temporary connections; and

(c) whether Government propose to follow some set procedure with regard to sanctioning of temporary telephone

connections and fix some quota for such connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. A percentage (subject to a maximum of 10%) of the available capacity in each exchange is set apart in the discretion of General Manager, Telephones, for providing casual and temporary connections required on medical grounds or for other specific purposes for a specific period.

(b) No. Subject to availability of spare capacity, temporary connections are sanctioned in all genuine cases.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

**Return of Industries to West Bengal**

1503. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the industrial units which had shifted from West Bengal due to law and order problems there during the last three years have since returned to the State and re-established there;

(b) if not, the number of industries which have not returned to West Bengal after the establishment of proper law and order there; and

(c) whether Government have given any special financial assistance to enable them to re-establish in West Bengal in order to improve the economy of that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). With the implementation of the 16-point programme and the State Government's announcement of a new scheme of incentives a number of closed factories have been re-opened (79 units from 1-1-71 to 30-4-72 and 12 units during May, 1972) and entrepreneurs are showing interest in putting up industries in the State. It is reported that during the period from 1-1-72 to 25-7-72 the State Government has been approached for assistance in respect of 74 applications for grant of licences for industrial projects involving fixed capital investment of Rs. 112.63 crores and employment potential of 31,353 as also 28 applications for registration for projects involving capital investment of Rs. 10.04 crores and an employment potential of 4,580. The State Industrial Development Corporation is in addition, reported to have in hand projects involving a total capital investment of Rs. 213 crores with employment potential of 47,722. The major proposals include manufacture of steel items, cement, paper, nylon-6, chemicals, tyre/tubes, automobiles, etc.

**Conference of Heads of Public Sector Industrial Undertakings**

1504. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the heads of public sector industrial undertakings under the control of his Ministry has taken place recently to discuss their problems and improve their working;

(b) if so, the main issues taken up for consideration at the conference; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the working of the industrial undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Detailed discussions were held with representatives of individual undertakings in order to analyse their performance and to ascertain major bottlenecks which hamper improved performance. These bottlenecks have been identified and steps are being taken to overcome them.

**Licences issued to New Cinema Houses by Delhi Administration**

1505. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new cinema houses for which licences have been given by the Delhi Administration after the Elections;

(b) the number of licences given for temporary cinema houses in Delhi and the parties to whom given and the

licences for temporary cinema houses whose period has been extended and to whom such licences were granted for extension; and

(c) since when these temporary cinema houses have been functioning and the number of times their period has been extended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No licence for a permanent cinema has been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration after the elections to the Metropolitan Council in 1972. However, one licence for a temporary cinema has been given in May, 1972.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3326/72].

**Committees set up by Delhi Administration**

1506. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Committees formed by the Delhi Administration recently;

(b) the composition of these Committees and their functions; and

(c) the Committees in respect of which the concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor has since been obtained and the Committees in respect of which the concurrence has not so far been obtained from the Lieutenant Governor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has recently reconstituted only nine Committees. The details regarding their composition and functions etc. are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3327/72].

All these Committees have been reconstituted with the approval of the Lt. Governor.

**Migration of Persons from Pakistan Areas under Indian Occupation**

1507. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sizeable Hindu population of the Nagar Parkar area, held by India after the 1971 War with Pakistan, has started migrating to India, after the Simla agreement due to fear of persecution;

(b) whether these migrants are being prevented from entering into India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for their being stopped from entering India and whether the Government intend to grant them Indian citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Pakistani nationals residing in the Nagarparkar area under the occupation of our security forces are known to have entered into our territories. Foreign nationals entering India require specific authorisation under law to enter India. Pakistani nationals residing in territories occupied by our security forces should continue to remain in their own houses and villages and not migrate into Indian territories and become refugees. There is no question of grant of Indian citizenship to such migrants.

**Committee of Experts on the Working of Sick Mills**

1508. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee of experts to go into the working of sick mills which are now under the control of Government and to suggest policy guidelines for making these mills economically viable;

(b) whether the Committee in their report has *inter alia*, suggested modernisation within two years and provision of adequate working capital to these units apart from the enlargement of the Board of Directors, each Director having specific responsibility; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the suggestion made by the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee was set up in October, 1971, by

the Ministry of Foreign Trade to review, *inter alia*, the working of Cotton textile mills taken over by Govt.

(b) and (c) .The report submitted by the Committee is still under consideration and it will not be in public interest to disclose its content at this stage.

**Removal of Director of National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad**

1509. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the former vice-Admiral Shri B. S. Soman, was removed from the post of Director of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad in July, 1972 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Gujarat Government have urged the Central Government to institute a high-level enquiry into the affairs of the institute; and

(c) if so, the reasons advanced by the State Government for institution of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman (Retd.) was appointed as Director (Admn.) in the National Institute of Design Ahmedabad with effect from 10-10-70 on a purely temporary basis. The Governing Council of the Institute terminated his appointment with effect from 3-7-72 in accordance with the conditions of his appointment as he was beyond the age of superannuation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Progress made in creating Employment Opportunities under Crash Programme**

1510. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the progress so far made in creating employment opportunities and actual employment offered under the Crash Programme for employment, which is under operation now; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was introduced in 1971-72 as a non-Plan Central Sector scheme with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. This is being continued from 1972-73 as a Plan scheme. The scheme contemplates direct generation of employment through the execution of projects which are essentially labour intensive. The scheme has a two-fold purpose. Firstly, each project should provide employment for 1000 persons on an average continuously over a working season of ten months in a year in every district. Secondly, each project should produce works or assets of durable nature in consonance with local development plans.

During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 34 crores was released. The actual expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 32 crores and employment generated in terms of mandays, 740 lakh mandays.

Based on the experience of the working of the project, certain changes have been made during 1972-73. These relate to : diversion of funds from one district to another where sufficient justification exists, larger delegation of powers to the State Governments to sanction certain types of schemes without reference to the Government of India, etc. In the beginning, only those projects which would contribute to agricultural infra-structure were permitted to be taken up. Recently, it has been decided that other projects, which promote the development of the district as such, may also be taken up : for example, construction of class rooms for primary school buildings, housing colonies for the weaker and indigenous sections of the community, rural godowns, etc. In other words, any project which is labour intensive and useful for the development of a district can be undertaken.

During 1971-72, a large number of very small projects were taken up in some States. During 1972-73, it was indicated that the size of the projects should be ordinarily such that they

would employ a minimum of 50 persons continuously for a period of 15 weeks subject to the proviso that if prevailling conditions so warranted, smaller projects might be undertaken. The cost of such smaller projects, however, were not to be less than Rs. 5,000/- and their number such that no more than 20% of the funds allotted to a district was spent on them. Emphasis was laid on the need for producing durable assets under the scheme. It was also stressed on the States that they should attach importance to the question of responsibility for the maintenance of the assets.

For 1972-73, the Ministry has allocated Rs. 48.5 crores to the State Governments. The first quarterly release amounting to about Rs. 12 crores has been made.

The experience of the first year of the scheme has shown that there is a tendency to spread the benefits thinly throughout the district and that unless a more concentrated effort is made at least in some selected areas, it would be difficult to assess the impact of the scheme and get useful lessons for the evolution of a comprehensive programme. Accordingly, the Ministry of Agriculture has decided to undertake a pilot intensive rural Employment Project as a part of the CSRE in 15 selected blocks during 1972-73.

**रीवां (मध्य प्रदेश) का औद्योगिक सवक्षण**

1511. **श्री घनशाह प्रधान :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों (रीवां प्रदेश) के विकास के लिए कोई औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण अथवा अनुसंधान किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) और (ख). लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान, इंदौर ने मध्य प्रदेश में रीवां क्षेत्र स्थित सिधा जिले की औद्योगिक सभावनाओं का सर्वेक्षण किया है। सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों से कतिपय संसाधनों तथा मांग पर आधारित उद्योगों के विकास की सभावनाओं का पता चला है जोइस प्रकार है।

पशुओ का चारा
जमाया हुआ दूध
राना माल्ट खाद्य
मुर्गियो का चारा
मा डस्ट ब्रिकेट
स्ट्रा बोर्ड
साइकिल केरियर
साइकल चेन कवर
छाते बनाना
बिस्कुट आदि बनाना
चने बनाना
प्लास्टिक के खिलौने और उपयोगी वस्तुए
चेन सुधारने की कार्यशालाएं
अल्युमीनियम के बर्तन
चाक रेयान
फाउंटन पेन की स्याही
लैम चिमाई
सीमेंट जेलोज
सीमेंट होलो ब्लाक
स्टोरेज बैटरिया
ए. सी. एस. आर. कंडक्टर
छोटे लैंप
आक्सीजन काट
कागज के लिफाफे
बिजली में लगने वाले लकड़ी के सहायक सामान
फोटो प्रिंट
नट बोल्ट वॉशर

रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर बनाई गई है। उन्हे विकास कायक्रम बनाने हेतु भेज दी गई है। केन्द्रीय वित्त संस्थानों

से मिलने वाली रियायतें, धनराशि तथा औद्योगिक सम्भावनाओं की उपलब्ध सूचनाओं द्वारा राज्य सरकार शीघ्र ही इस क्षेत्र में उद्यमियों की रुचि आकृष्ट कर सकेगी।

**मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े घोषित किये गये नये जिले**

1512 श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थापना के उद्देश्य से पिछड़े जिलों की संख्या में वृद्धि की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के किन जिलों को अब पिछड़े घोषित किया गया है?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) तथा (ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में ऐसे जिलों/क्षेत्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने का हाल ही में निर्णय किया है जो 10 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय पूंजी अनुदान या राज सहायक योजना 1971 के हकदार हैं। अतिरिक्त जिलों/क्षेत्रों के नामों का निश्चय राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके योजना आयोग द्वारा किया जायगा।

**Overhauling of Postal System**

1513 SHRI P. M MEHTA
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is thinking of over-hauling the whole postal system; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a Committee to review the procedure of work in the Postal Wing of the Department with a view to suggesting measures for their simplification and rationalisation.

**Russian Technological help in developing Sophisticated Electronic Equipment in India**

1514 SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the newly formed Electronics Commission had sent two teams to Moscow for technological help in developing sophisticated electronics equipment in India, and

(b) if so, whether the teams have secured technological help as a result of this visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) and (b) The Department of Electronics has sponsored the visits of two Delegations to USSR and other East European countries during the months of July-August 1972 One of the Delegations is to deal with computers and the other with Electronics as a whole.

The delegations will explore the possibility of greater technical cooperation in these fields between India and these countries, including the possibilities of import of computers, computer peripherals and various other electronic items which are required in the country, and correspondingly exports of electronic items produced in India

The Delegations are still in those countries and they are expected to be back during this month

**Scheme to Draft Science and Engineering Students into a Task Force**

1515 SHRI P. M MEHTA :
SHRI P GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is working out

a scheme under which science and engneering students who are to do the National Service will be drafted into task force; and

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Employment secured by Senior Officers of National Sample Survey for their Sons and Daughters in the Directorate**

1516. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some senior officers of the National Sample Survey Directorate, New Delhi, got their sons and daughters employed in that Directorate during the last one year, if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) the number of such officers who are at present on leave preparatory to retirement or have recently retired;

(c) whether the employment of their sons and daughters would help these officers to get Government accommodation after their retirement in their names; and

(d) whether these officers reported to the Government about the employment of their sons/daughters in the same office in which they were holding responsible positions; and if so, whether Government have enquired into the merits of selection and appointment in each case?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The daughter of one Deputy Director, Field Operations Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, who retired from Government service with effect from 4th June 1972, has been employed as an Assistant Superintendent in the Publications Division of the National Sample Survey Organisation. The Publications Division is not a part of the Field Operations Division at present.

(c) No, Sir. The lady official will, however, be entitled to get Government accommodation in accordance with the rules applicable in such cases.

(d) Does not arise as the selection has been made by a Selection Committee on the basis of a written test followed by interview. The Committee was presided over by the Chief Executive Officer, National Sample Survey Organisaion and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Department of Statistics.

**Officers of Deputation in Electronics Commission/Electronics Department**

1517. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of the Officers, both technical and non-technical, who are at present on deputation to the Electronics Commission/ Electronics Department and the manner in which their selection was made;

(b) the posts held by these Officers in their parent Departments and the tenure of their appointment; and

(c) the technical and other professional expertise possessed by these Officers in the electronics sphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Electronics Commission and the Department of Electronics have a number of posts of equivalent Secretarial status like Joint Secretary, Director, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, Section Officer, Assistant, UDC, LDC etc.

Certain Secretarial posts continued to be filled by persons already working against them when the Commission was formed. Tenure Officers continued to be posted on such posts in consultation with the Department of Personnel.

Certain other posts have, however, been filled on deputation basis through the Department of Personnel and in consultation with the concerned departments.

Posts of a few Assistants and lower cadres were filled by following the procedure of open advertisement and taking into account the Govt. regulations relating to priorities given to specified categories like ex-defence service personnel, schedule caste/tribe etc.

(c) the quantum of losses sufffered by it during the last three years, yearwise, and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The provisional accounts for the year 1971-72 indicate a profit of Rs. 85 lakhs. The company's accounts for the year 1971-72 are currently under audit by their auditors.

The losses during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 for given below :

| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Rs. in lakhs) | |
| Net loss after all adjustments (figures rounded up) | 1000 | 611 |

The chief reasons for the losses are given below :

(1) In view of the capital intensive nature and the long gestation period called for in the case of Heavy Electrical Industry, the British Consultants envisaged in their detailed project report prepared in 1956 for this project that in the first 11 years of operation the project will incur losses.

(2) There have been substantial changes in the scope of the project since the original project report was made and newer product lines have been taken up. Hence, the gestation period recommended for the different products is not yet complete in the case of the heavier range of products taken up later.

(3) Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal is having to face serious difficulties in regard to the supply of raw materials and components both by indigenous and foreign suppliers. Poor quality and delays in respect of indigenous materials and long delays in the case of imported items have been responsible for dislocations in production schedules.

(4) In 1969-70, there was labour trouble and consequent indiscipline and go-slow tactics resulting in serious loss of production.

(5) The company has had to pay high interest charges due to heavy accumulated losses, township subsidy and other social overheads.

**Handing over security of Calcutta Port area to Central Industrial Security Force**

1525. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to hand over the responsibility of maintaining the security of the entire Calcutta Port area to the Central Industrial Security Force,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether responsibility for the maintenance of security in the Port area had so long remained in the hands of the State Police Force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The responsibility for maintaining security in the Calcutta Port area was hitherto with the West Bengal Police and the Calcutta Port Security Organisation. The Central Industrial Security Force has been inducted partially on security duties inside the Port. The question of handing over the responsibility of maintaining the security of the entire Calcutta Port area to the Central Industrial Security Force is under consideration.

**Cement Industry in West Bengal**

1526. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal has no cement industry of its own;

(b) whether demand for cement in West Bengal has grown and is growing year after year;

(c) whether the Districts of Purulia and Burdwan are considered to be ideal places for establishing cement plants; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A letter of Intent has been issued to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation to set up a cement plant at Jhalda in Purulia District for a capacity of 2.0 lakh tonnes per annum.

A Carrying-on-Business licence has been granted to Durgapur Cement Works for the setting up of a slag cement plant at Durgapur in Burdwan District for a capacity of 6.0 lakh tonnes per annum.

**Central Government Advertisements to Calcutta Dailies**

1527. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of (i) large (ii) medium and (iii) small daily newspapers published from Calcutta at present:

(b) total value of Central Government (including Central Government Undertakings) advertisements given to large, medium and small daily newspapers published from Calcutta, yearwise, during the last three years: and

(c) total quantity of newsprint allotted to (i) large (ii) medium and (iii) small daily newspapers published from Calcutta, year-wise, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The requisite information is given below :

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Big | 6 |
| (ii) Medium | 2 |
| (iii) Small | 22 |

(b) The value of advertisements released by the Central Government through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity is given below :

| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Big | 15,82,273 | 25,11,103 | 22,03,798 |
| Medium | 91 208 | 1,05,924 | 1,47,577 |
| Small | 49,516 | 59 086 | 63,681 |

In formation in regard to advertisements of the Central Government issued directly by Departments (like the Ministry of Railways and the Department of Tourism) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The figures relating to the advertisements issued by the Central Government Undertakings which are anonomous are not reported to Government and are not readily available.

(c) Quantity of newsprint allotted to each category in metric tonnes is given below :

| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Big | 22,160·32 | 20,627·11 | 22,105·55 |
| (ii) Medium | 1,438·52 | 1,313·64 | 1,344·71 |
| (iii) Small | 310 60 | 634·43 | 536·87 |

**Suggestions of State Governments for enhancement of pension to Freedom Fighters**

1528. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government for enhancement of pension to the freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the main points of the suggestions received and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the quantum of losses sufffered by it during the last three years, yearwise, and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The provisional accounts for the year 1971-72 indicate a profit of Rs. 85 lakhs. The company's accounts for the year 1971-72 are currently under audit by their auditors.

The losses during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 for given below :

| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Rs. in lakhs) | |
| Net loss after all adjustments (figures rounded up) | 1000 | 611 |

The chief reasons for the losses are given below :

(1) In view of the capital intensive nature and the long gestation period called for in the case of Heavy Electrical Industry, the British Consultants envisaged in their detailed project report prepared in 1956 for this project that in the first 11 years of operation the project will incur losses.

(2) There have been substantial changes in the scope of the project since the original project report was made and newer product lines have been taken up. Hence, the gestation period recommended for the different products is not yet complete in the case of the heavier range of products taken up later.

(3) Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal is having to face serious difficulties in regard to the supply of raw materials and components both by indigenous and foreign suppliers. Poor quality and delays in respect of indigenous materials and long delays in the case of imported items have been responsible for dislocations in production schedules.

(4) In 1969-70, there was labour trouble and consequent indiscipline and go-slow tactics resulting in serious loss of production.

(5) The company has had to pay high interest charges due to heavy accumulated losses, township subsidy and other social overheads.

**Handing over security of Calcutta Port area to Central Industrial Security Force**

1525. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to hand over the responsibility of maintaining the security of the entire Calcutta Port area to the Central Industrial Security Force;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether responsibility for the maintenance of security in the Port area had so long remained in the hands of the State Police Force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The responsibility for maintaining security in the Calcutta Port area was hitherto with the West Bengal Police and the Calcutta Port Security Organisation. The Central Industrial Security Force has been inducted partially on security duties inside the Port. The question of handing over the responsibility of maintaining the security of the entire Calcutta Port area to the Central Industrial Security Force is under consideration.

**Cement Industry in West Bengal**

1526. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal has no cement industry of its own;

(b) whether demand for cement in West Bengal has grown and is growing year after year;

(c) whether the Districts of Purulia and Burdwan are considered to be ideal places for establishing cement plants; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A letter of Intent has been issued to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation to set up a cement plant at Jhalda in Purulia District for a capacity of 2.0 lakh tonnes per annum.

A Carrying-on-Business licence has been granted to Durgapur Cement Works for the setting up of a slag cement plant at Durgapur in Burdwan District for a capacity of 6.0 lakh tonnes per annum.

**Central Government Advertisements to Calcutta Dailies**

1527. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of (i) large (ii) medium and (iii) small daily newspapers published from Calcutta at present;

(b) total value of Central Government (including Central Government Undertakings) advertisements given to large, medium and small daily newspapers published from Calcutta, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) to al quantity of newsprint allotted to (i) large (ii) medium and (iii) small daily newspapers published from Calcutta, year-wise, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The requisite information is given below :

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Big | 6 |
| (ii) Medium | 2 |
| (iii) Small | 22 |

(b) The value of advertisements released by the Central Government through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity is given below :

| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | Rs. | Rs. |
| Big | 15,82,273 | 25,11,103 | 27,03,798 |
| Medium | 91 208 | 1 05,924 | 1.47,577 |
| Small | 49,516 | 1 9 086 | 63,681 |

In formation in regard to advertisements of the Central Government issued directly by Departments (like the Ministry of Railways and the Department of Tourism) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The figures relating to the advertisements issued by the Central Government Undertakings which are au onomo.s are not reported to Government and are not readily available.

(c) Quantity of newsprint allotted to each category in metric tonnes is given below :

| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1 2-72 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Big | 22,160·32 | 20,627·11 | 22,105·55 |
| (ii) Medium | 1,438·52 | 1,313·84 | 1,344·71 |
| (iii) Small | 310 60 | 634 43 | 536·87 |

**Suggestions of State Governments for enhancement of pension to Freedom Fighters**

1528. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government for enhancement of pension to the freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the main points of the suggestions received and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Delhi Papers Press Correspondents denied coverage of departure ceremony of Pakistan President**

1529. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chandigarh-based Press Correspondents of Delhi papers and the entire regional Press were denied entry into airport to cover the departure ceremony of the President of Pakistan;

(b) whether some foreign news agency men and A.I.R. correspondents only were permitted to cover the ceremony; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (c). It is true that Chandigarh-based pressmen could not be permitted to meet President Bhutto during his transit through Chandigarh airport on his return journey. Admission into the airport on this occasion had to be restricted for various considerations including lack of space in the airport lounge, requirements of security, etc. There was no discrimination.

(b) No foreign correspondent was permitted to cover the event. Only representatives of P.T.I., U.N.I., P.I.B., A.I.R., the Photo Division and A.I.R. (TV) were present. Representatives of two other News Agencies *viz : Hindustan Samachar* and *Samachar Bharati* were not present as they could not be contacted at short notice.

**Inter-Ministerial Study Team on Border Publicity**

1531. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) for how long the Report of the Inter-Ministerial Study Team constituted in 1967, to make first-hand assessment of the conditions prevailing in different sectors of our border and make recommendations on the publicity requirements, is under consideration of the Ministry;

(b) the principal recommendations contained this Report; and

(c) when Government propose to implement these?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The Study Team on Border Publicity submitted its report to Government on the 12th November, 1971.

(b) and (c). The recommendations contained in the Report concern certain State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and are under examination in consultation with them.

**Information Policy Resolution**

1532. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Information Policy Resolution is likely to be formulated by Government; and

(b) the salient features of guidance provided by the Advisory Committee on Policy Planning of the Ministry in regard to Information Policy Resolution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The question of adopting an Information Policy Resolution was considered by the Advisory Committee on Policy Planning and it was decided to examine the matter in depth in consultation with various interests concerned. The exercise is now being done.

(b) The salient features of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Policy Planning in this regard were :

(1) provide the media units with a term of reference for their working and thus invest them with a formal authority for their activities;

(2) uphold the basic values, gain credibility and assert the leadership of the media units in the field of information and publicity; and

(3) putting the functioning of I&B Ministry in meaningful relation to the larger national life.

**Publicity Cell in I & B Ministry**

1533. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pulicity Cell, created recently, in the Ministry is to maintain a close liaison with the Citizens' Central Council to mobilise people's participation in the national defence efforts ; and

(b) whether the posters, pamphlets and advertisements etc., brought out on Civil Defence are processed through the Publicity Cell and if not, how it is being done now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Publicity materials are produced by the concerned media units on their own and in consultation with the Citizens' Central Council wherever necessary. Guidelines are provided by the Publicity Cell, whenever required.

**Prices of Raw Materials**

1534. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of industrial raw materials have shown trend of inflation ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) While the prices of certain raw materials such as steel, copper, zinc, lead calcined petroleum coke, graphite electrodes etc. have shown an upward trend certain, other raw materials like cotton raw and cotton seed, jute raw and Mesta, copra, groundnuts etc. have shown a down ward trend.

The rise in the cost of raw materials is due to various factors like rise in wage bill, transportation cost, excise duties various taxes and imposts as also inadequate production and restricted imports.

(c) Government are taking necessary measures to step-up in production of steel and other indigenous raw materials and to increase import of raw materials for industries, particularly in the small scale and priority sectors and for export-oriented units.

**Complaint against behaviour of Delhi Police Officials**

1535. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a latter published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 17th July, 1972 complaining against the behaviour of Police officials who instead of helping a victim of an accident took away Rs. 150 from him ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into this allegations ; if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) action if any taken as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A magisterial enquiry has been ordered by the District Magistrate under Punjab Police Rule 16.38(1).

(c) Report of the inquiry is awaited.

**Expert technical panels in electronics Commission**

1536. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up "Expert technical panels" in the field of electronics ; and

(b) if so, whether any such panel has been set up so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes Sir. The Electronics Commission has decided to set up Expert Technical Panels to examine various matters relating to specified areas in Electronics.

(b) So far six such panels have been set up for the following areas :—

(i) Electronic Desk Calculators ;
(ii) Ferrites ;
(iii) Semi-conductor Devices ;
(iv) Glass Bulbs for Television sets ;
(v) Electronic Connectors ;
(vi) Mini-computers.

In addition to technical panels, evaluation Committees have been set up for carrying out analysis of the computational needs for application areas in different regions of the country viz., Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras. A similar committee for examining the in-house computer requirements for the Atomic Energy Commission has also been set up.

**Applications for manufacture of Auto-Engines for Cycles**

1537. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for licences to manufacture Auto Engines for cycles received during the last years ;

(b) the names of the parties and the dates of applications ; and

(c) whether any licence has been issued and if so, when and to whom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) An application dated 15-3-71 from Shri K. S. Prakash of Bombay and another application dated 28-4-72 from M/s. Ambica Machinery Manufacturers, Ahmedabad for grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of fractional Multiple Horse Power petrol engines, have been received since the beginning of 1971.

(c) No licence has been issued to any party so far.

**Applications from U.P. for Industrial Licences**

1538. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Uttar Pradesh for licences during the last six months alongwith the names and addresses of the parties and the nature of licences asked for ;

(b) the number of applications which have been disposed of ; and

(c) the number of applicants who have been granted licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) 162 applications have been received from Uttar Pradesh for industrial licences during the period January-June, 1972. The details of pending applications are normally not disclosed. Out of these 162 applications, 125 applications are for the establishment of new undertakings, 9 for substantial expansion, 24 for the manufacture of new articles, 3 for carrying on business and 1 for shifting During the same period, 119 applications have been disposed off, of which 13 pertain to those received during the period.

(c) 23 licences and 61 letters of intent have been granted during this period.

**Applications for manufacture of Motorcycles**

1539. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Industrial Licences lying uncleared for more than six months ;

(b) the number of applications received for manufacturing Motor Cycles during last two years alongwith their names and addresses ; and

(c) the number of applications allowed and the number of applications refused ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 2194.

(b) and (c) Three applications from new entrepreneurs for the setting up of new industrial undertakings for the manufacture of moter-cycles and three applications from existing manufacturers

of motor-cycles for effecting substantial expansion in their undertakings were received during the last two years. The details are as under :—

| Sl. No. | Name and address of the applicant |
|---|---|
| *For setting up of new industrial undertakings* | |
| 1. | M/s. Chowgule Industries Pvt. Ltd Chowgule House, Marinugao Harbour, Goa. |
| 2. | Shri Vishwanath Dattatreya Mukerikar, Consultant Engineer, 56, Darbar Road, Rajpipla (Gujarat). |
| 3. | M/s. Mehta-Nihon Autocrafts Nagar Junasagar Road, Kusumnagar, Hyderabad-35 |
| *For substantial Expansion of existing Industrial undertakings:—* | |
| 4. | M/s Enfield India Ltd , Royal Enfield Building, Post Bag No. 5284, Tiruvettiyur, Madras-19 |
| 5. | M/s Idlal Jawa (India) Pvt. Ltd Industrial Estate, Mysore-2. |
| 6. | M/s Escorts Limited, Mathura Road, Faridabad (Haryana) |

Applications at S. No. 1 and 6 above are still under consideration of the Government.

Application at S. No. 2 did not attract the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and as such the applicant was advised to approach D.G.T.D. for registration with them.

An industrial act licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has ben issued in the case of applicant at S. No. 4.

Letters of intent have been issued in the cases of applicants at S. Nos. 3 and 5.

**Transfer of Class I Officers to Public Undertakings**

1540. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of class I officers transferred to Public Undertakings ;

(b) their names, positions last occupied and the positions to which they have been sent to Public Undertakings ; and

(c) whether any C.B.I. or departmental enquiries are pending against any of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Applications for licences from Mysore for expansion and setting up of Industries**

1541. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received applications for licences for the establishment or expansion of industries from Government of Mysore during 1971-72 ;

(b) if so, the nature of the industries proposed to be set up ; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir. However six applications for the establishment of new undertakings have been received during the year 1971, and 3 applications during 1972 (upto 30th June 1972), from the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation. No application for expansion has been received during these years.

(b) Details of this nature are not normally disclosed.

(c) Out of the applications received during 1971 and 1972 (upto 30-6-72) four letters of intent for the establishment of new units have been issued. Another two applications have been otherwise disposed of. The remaining three applications are under consideration.

**Research on Application of Garlic as Pesticides**

1542. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the research made by Atomic Energy Research Centre on the application of Garlic as pesticides and substitute of D.D.T. has proved useful ; and

(b) if so, whether any efforts are being made to make use of it as commercial pesticides ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes Sir Garlic oil has been tested under laboratory conditions in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre as a pesticide against all the stages of mosquito species eggs of house-flies, potato tuber moth, red cotton bug, red palm weevil and a number of insect pests. Large-scale trials are yet to be conducted to find out whether it can be a substitute for D D T

(b) Does not arise.

**सिक्खों में अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति**

1543. **श्री रामजी राम :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 की मर्दुमशुमारी में सिक्खों की जो संख्या दिखाई गई है उस में अनुसूचित जाति के सिक्ख भी शामिल हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुसूचित जातियों के सिक्खों की संख्या क्या है, और

(ग) क्या 1971 की मर्दुमशुमारी में 1961 के मुकाबले सिक्खों की संख्या बढ़ी है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मौहसिन) :**

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) सिखों की जनसंख्या 1961 में 7,845,098 से बढ़कर 1971 में 10,378,797 हो गई है ।

**P & T Departments Responsibility to families of Deceased Members of Staff**

1544 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the P&T Department have taken over the responsibility to look after the family members of the deceased staff members of a sub-post office in Jabalpur (M.P.) who were murdered by the burglars during office hours, if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend similar facilities to the family members of other employees of Government under the similar circumstances, and

(c) if so, whether instructions have been issued to that effect ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir, to a certain extent

A cash grant of Rs 500/- was paid to each family within 24 hours besides funeral expenses for each of the deceased persons

The Gun Carriage Factory has also paid Rs 1000/- to each family In addition, death-cum-retirement gratuity has been given to the families

The sons of two employees have been given suitable employment in the Department and the third has only a son aged 4 years and the Department is offering a scholarship for his education This boy's mother is reported to be not in sound mental health and the Department has offered to pay for her treatment

A further grant of Rs. 10,000/- to the family of each of the deceased employees has also been sanctioned.

(b) and (c) It is not possible to lay down any general guidelines in the matter Each case will be considered on merits subject to availability of funds in the "P&T Welfare Funds".

**Scarcity of cement in Delhi**

1546 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is scarcity of cement in the capital and it is being sold at a very high rate in the black market ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make it available to the public at controlled rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) On account of short arrivals of cement for some period during the last month there has been temporary scarcity of cement in the Capital. The following steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration to meet the situation :—

(i) Arrangements have been made to move about 90,000 tonnes of cement at the rate of 2½ block rakes per day during August 1972 alone.

(ii) Under D.I.R., Cement price has been fixed w.e.f. 28-4-1972 in Delhi.

(iii) Delhi Cement (Licensing & Control) Order 1972 has been introduced.

(iv) Export of cement from the Union Territory of Delhi has been banned.

(v) Endorsement of R/Rs is now compulsory before getting the cement supplies released from the sidings.

(iv) Raids were made and cases of non-display of stock and over-charging etc., were registered with the police.

**Inquiry into Death of the Accused in State Bank of India Fraud case**

1547. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry into the death of the accused in the State Bank of India, New Delhi fraud case who died on 2nd March, 1972 has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) whether a copy of the inquiry report will be laid on the Table of the House, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) As per findings of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Shri R. S. Nagarwala had an heart attack i.e. Myo-Cardial infarction on the 2nd March, 1972 and he could not be revived despite all efforts.

(c) A copy of the Inquest Report is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3329/72].

**Decentralisation of Air Administration**

1548. SHRI MUKHATIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision on the proposal under consideration of Government to decentralise the administration of All India Radio has since been taken ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

**Police in Action about a Fatal Accident on Alipur Road, Delhi**

1549. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a fatal accident took place on Alipur Road, Delhi on April 19, 1972 ;

(b) whether the deceased's brother, a peon in the Delhi University P.O., lodged a report at the Civil Lines Police Station to this effect ;

(c) whether the 'Times of India' New Delhi, published a letter from one Shri Raj Chatterjee giving details on the 5th June, 1972 ;

(d) whether the car involved in this accident belonged to and is registered in the name of a retired Major General ;

(e) whether so far the Police has not taken any action in the matter; and

(f) if so, steps being taken to punish the culprit and help the widow?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A case was registered at the Civil Lines Police Station on the Statement of eye witness Shri Ram Sudhar. The brother of the deceased Shri Kanta Parshad who is working in University Post Office sent an application about a fortnight after the incident.

(c) Shri Chatterjee's letter was published in the 'Statesman' dated 5th June, 1972.

(d) The car, No. DLB-176, alleged to be involved is registered in the name of a retired Major General.

(e) and (f) Investigation of the case is still continuing vigorously and action is being taken as required under the law. The widow of the deceased can also file a claim for damage in the court of law.

**P. & T. Facilities in District Purnlia, West Bengal**

1550. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Postal and Telegraphic communications are adequate to the needs of the people in the District of Purulia in West Bengal; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to effect better communication system in District?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) The existing Postal facilities in Purulia District of West Bengal are generally not inadequate. There are at present 269 Post Offices functioning in this District. The average area and population served per post office in Purulia District are 22.53 sq. Kms. and 5938 persons respectively as against the all India averages of 28.60 sq. Kms. and 4901 persons per Post Office. However, to improve these facilities further, it is proposed to open 20 more Post Offices in this district during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

As regards telegraph facilities, there are at present 17 Telegraph Offices in this District. It is proposed to provide telegraph facilities to 10 more Post Offices during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Besides, a proposal is currently under examination to provide additional outlets and Teleprinter for clearing heavy traffic to Asansol or Calcutta.

**Production of Steel Pipe**

1551. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of steel pipe produced during the last three years in the country;

(b) whether the production of steel pipe has been on the decline in the recent past; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Production of steel pipes in the organised Sector during last three years is as below :

| Year | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Black & Galvanised Steel Tubes for water, structurals etc. | E. R. W. tubes for bicycles, transformers etc. | Seamless Steel Tubes |
| 1969 . . . . | 2,99,293 tonnes | 25,998 tonnes | 24,429 tonnes |
| 1970 . . . . | 2,15,578 ,, | 32,680 ,, | 29,254 ,, |
| 1971 . . . . | 2,19,417 ,, | 31,458 ,, | 26,058 ,, |

(b) The production of black and galvanised steel pipes and tubes during the years 1970 and 1971 was less as compared to the production of tubes in 1969, where as the production of the other categories of tubes was more in 1970 and 1971 as compared to 1969.

(c) There was shortage of indigenous skelp/strips required for the manufacture of steel pipes and tubes during these years. Even though import of steel has been allowed to the industry to make up the shortfall in domestic supply, the time lag between the permission for import and actual receipt of imported steel accounts for the shortfall in production.

**Air Broadcast Regarding Spotlight on Orissa**

1552. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a broadcast on the 8th June, 1972 regarding spotlight on Orissa by All India Radio;

(b) whether this was wholly partisoned and complaints to that effect have been received; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) There was no broadcast on Orissa in the Spotlight programme on June 8, 1972.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन तथा इनकी आवश्यकता**

1553. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ट्रैक्टरों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बन गया है; और

(ख) देश में ट्रैक्टर निर्माण की वार्षिक क्षमता तथा आवश्यकता कितनी कितनी है?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) सिवाय इसके कि एक लोकप्रिय नमूने की माग पूरी नहीं हो पाती वैसे देश में विभिन्न नमूनों के ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन वर्तमान माग को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यकता से अधिक है।

(ख) कृषि मंत्रालय ने 1973–74 तक प्रतिवर्ष 90,000 ट्रैक्टरों की मांग का अनुमान लगाया था। फिर भी, इस समय कम बिक्री को ध्यान में रखते हुए वास्तविक माग बहुत कम है। व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान का राष्ट्रीय परिषद (नेशनल कौंसिल आफ एप्लाइड इकनामिक् रिसर्च) वास्तविक माग का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से एक वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन कर रहा है। वर्ष 1971–72 में ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन संख्या लगभग 18,000 थी। यदि पर्याप्त बिक्री हुई तो वर्ष 1972–73 में निर्माताओं को 40,000 से भी अधिक ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण के लिए सुविधायें दे दी जाएंगी।

**Payment of Project Allowance to P & T Staff**

1554. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Project Allowance is being paid to the Posts and Telegraphs Staff working at Mokameh, Barauni, Bagusarai, Hathidah and offices within a radious of 20 Kms. from Fertiliser Corporation Barauni;

(b) whether Project Allowances has been stopped for Begusarai, Hathidah, Mokameh and all other places except that of Barauni Exchange and Barauni Oil Refinery Post Offices; and

(c) whether Government are considering to extend the facilities to all the Post and Telegraph staff of Mokameh, Begusarai, Barauni and Hathidah as before and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question regarding payment of project allowance for staff working at Urvaraknagar Post Office and eligibility for grant of such allowance for staff of Barauni Exchange and Barauni Oil Refinery post office, are under consideration. Staff in other places are not eligible for the allowance as these places do not fall within the project area.

**Report of Extra Departmental Enquiry Committee**

1555. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of extra Departmental Enquiry Committee and arrived at a decision to implement its recommendation;

(b) the likely additional expenditure on the implementation of Extra Departmental Enquiry Committee's recommendations; and

(c) the main benefits to the Extra Departmental Employees working under P and T Department?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

**Demand for Suspension of S.H.O., Daryaganj Police Station, Delhi, by Delhi Lawyers and Advocates**

1556. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the lawyers and advocates in Delhi demanded suspension of the S.H.O., Daryaganj Police Station, Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the allegations against the S.H.O. for handcuffing an Advocate while taking him to the Court; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 13-7-1972 an advocate, Shri Balbir Singh, was arrested by Daryaganj Police u/s 107/151 Cr. P.C. and u/s 324 IPC following a dispute with his landlord in which injuries were sustained by the landlord. Shri Balbir Singh was hand-cuffed when taken from the police station to the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate on 14-7-1972. This was resented to by the members of the bar who went to the Additional District Magistrate (South) and then to the District Magistrate demanding suspension of S.H.O. Daryaganj and the investigating officer of the case. The members of the bar alleged that both S.H.O. Daryaganj and the investigating officer had acted in a high handed manner with Shri Balbir Singh advocate and had inflicted grave indigenities on him. The District Magistrate passed orders to hold an inquiry under Punjab Police Rules 16.38(i) and it was decided to suspend the investigating officer of the case. Later, the Lt. Governor ordered the suspension of the S.H.O. Daryaganj Police Station.

(c) Yes.

(d) The inquiry officer came to the conclusion that the allegations regarding man-handling and beating Shri Balbir Singh advocate were not correct. However, the possibility of his being pushed into the lock-up on 13-7-1971 could not be completely ruled out. The allegation of hand-cuffing was found to be proved.

**Transmitters Dropped in and Around Patratu Thermal Plant area in Bihar**

1557. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of transmitters have been recently dropped in and around the Patratu Thermal Plant area in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of their origin; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check this in future?

THE DEUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c) Facts are being ascertained.

**Disagreement of Secretaries' Committee on A.R.C. Recommendations regarding the Role of Indian Administrative Service**

1558. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretaries' Committee has differed with the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission to make Indian Administrative Service a functional service ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL : (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The recommendation of the A.R.C. is still under the consideration of Government.

**Setting up of Electronic Units in West Bengal**

1559. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government has a proposal to set up electronic Units in the State ; and

(b) if so, whether these projects have been cleared by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, Calcutta, a Public Sector undertaking in the state of West Bengal have submitted two applications in the mid July. These applications are presently under consideration.

**C.B.I. Inquiry into Sale of Orissa Adivasi Girls**

1560. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the sale of Orissa Adivasi girls has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the inquiry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No Inquiry in regard to sale of Adivasi girls in Orissa is being conducted by the C.B.I. The I.B. is, however making an Inquiry in regard to trafficking in Adivasi girls in various States including Orissa. The I.B. has been directed to complete the inquiry expeditiously.

(b) Does not arise.

**Draft Outline of Fifth Five Year Plan**

1561. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to draw up the draft outline of the Fifth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines ; and

(c) the time by which the draft outline will be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines are mentioned in a Paper entitled "Towards an Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan" prepared by the Planning Commission and approved by the National Development Council at its meeting held in New Delhi on May 30 and 31, 1972. This paper has already been placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Draft Outline is expected to be finalised by the end of June, 1973.

**बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के निकट सेना की बटालियन का तैनात किया जाना**

1562. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के निकट सेना की बटालियन तैनात करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त निर्णय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लिया गया है अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा या दोनों के पारस्परिक विचार विमर्श से ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Production of Computers**

1563. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up new guidelines for the production of computers in India ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes.

(b) The new guidelines drawn up and adopted for the production of computers in India which have also been published in the Annual Report of the Department of Electronics 1971-72 are as follows :—

(i) Indigenous design and production in the field of computers will be encouraged with a view to achieving self-reliance ;

(ii) all manufacturing programmes for computer systems in the future will be based on the terms and conditions as generally applicable to all other manufacturing programmes in the country ;

(iii) manufacturing programmes with majority foreign collaboration will be generally accepted only on a 100% export basis ; this will certainly apply to 100% foreign equity concerns ;

(iv) manufacturing programmes based on the renovation of 'AS IS' machines will not be accepted in future as a matter of national policy and the current programmes based on import of 'AS IS' machines will be gradually phased out.

**Shortage of raw materials in Industry**

1564. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to expansion of industries Government are facing the problem of raw materials ;

(b) if so, the names of industries to which Government find it difficult to supply raw materials ; and

(c) how far this has affected our industrial production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Partly owing to short falls in certain industries which produce the main raw materials and partly due to new using industries coming up, there have been shortage in the supply position of raw materials. It is largely the steel using industries which have been affected.

**Adivasi Districts Communication Link cut off during Monsoon**

1565. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Headquarters of Adivasi Districts like Sarguja and Sidhi remain cut off for extended periods from the rest of country during the monsoon ;

(b) the cause for such breakage of communication links ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Removal of Regional Imbalances**

1566. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Central Government to remove regional imbalances ; and

(b) for facilities being contemplated by the Central Government for the *bona fide* residents of Madhya Pradesh

for their entry into the All India Services, keeping in view the backwardness and poverty in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Question No. 1102 answered on 2-6-1971.

(b) The Constitution prohibits discrimination in the matter of public employment on grounds of place of birth or of residence.

**Setting up of Trade Centres for Small Scale Sector Goods**

1567. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up 16 Trade Centres in different parts of the country with the object of promoting inter-regional, inter-State export trade of products manufactured by the Small Scale Sector ; and

(b) whether the proposal to set up such a Trade Centre at Ernakulam submitted by the Kerala State Small Scale Industries Association with the State Government's approval has been approved and if not, what is the present stage of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet, Sir. A model scheme for the establishment of Trade Centres in the country is under consideration of Government. The proposal for setting up a Trade Centre at Ernakulam will be considered soon after the approval of the model scheme.

**Setting up of News Print Plant in Kerala**

1568. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT and SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of 'News Print Plant' in Kerala has been started ; and

(b) if so, the present stage of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) The site for this project has been selected ; Price of the land selected and its neighbourhood has been frozen by the Government of Kerala. Necessary land acquisition proceedings have been initiated.

(ii) The suitability of the raw materials has been tested on laboratory and on commercial scales.

(iii) Preliminary soil classification tests and the survey of land have been completed.

(iv) Negotiations for infra-structural facilities are being made by the HPC with the State Government.

(v) The State Government have sponsored some candidates for training in the Institute of Paper Technology at Saharanpur.

**Representation from Leader of Opposition in Tamil Nadu about handling of Farmers' Agitation**

1569. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether she has received any representation from the leaders of Opposition Parties in Tamil Nadu regarding the State Government's handling of the farmers' agitation in the State ;

(b) if so, what are the points mentioned in the representation ; and

(c) what action has been taken by Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Government received numerous representations from members of the public and supporters of various political parties, containing allegations of police excesses and connivance of police with anti-social elements in suppressing the agitation in Tamil Nadu. Specific demand was made for judicial inquiries into the police firings that took place on the 5th July, 1972.

(c) As has appeared in the press, an agreement has since been reached between the State Government and the Action Committee of Agriculturists. The agreement provides *inter-alia* for the dropping of the judicial inquiries that had been instituted in regard to the police firings and of all criminal cases registered against the agitators.

**Financial Assistance to National Institute of Design at Ahmedabad**

1570. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Design at Ahmedabad has been receiving regular financial assistance from the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance so far received by the Institute ; and

(c) whether Government have any control over the working of the Institute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants aggregating to Rs. 1,15,99,681.00 have been sanctioned by the Central Government to the Institute since its inception in 1961 and upto the end of July, 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**भारत में बने उपग्रह का रूस से छोड़ा जाना**

1571. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा बनाया गया उपग्रह 1974 में रूसी राकेट-करियर की सहायता से रूस की भूमि से छोडा जाएगा; और

(ख) क्या इस संबध मे समझौते पर मास्को में दोनों देशो ने हस्ताक्षर भी कर दिए हैं ?

**प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :** (क) और (ख) जी, हां।

**चम्बल-यमुना के बीहड़ों में डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को साफ करने की योजना**

1572. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात के डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्रो मे चबल-यमुना के बीहडो को साफ करने तथा उन्हे खेती योग्य बनाने के सम्बन्ध मे 800 करोड रुपये की योजना पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के उच्चस्तरीय अध्ययन दल ने मई, 1972 म विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सबध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा भविष्य मे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :** (क) और (ख) . जी नही, श्रीमान्। उच्चस्तरीय अध्ययन दल ने चार उपसमितियो का गठन किया है और उन्हे मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के चबल घाटी के क्षेत्र की सयुक्त विकास योजनाए तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा है। उनकी रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नही हुई है।

**Deteriorating Telephone Services**

1573. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of Telephones in the country is deteriorating day by day ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve the functioning of telephones in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir, in spite of rapid expansion in the telephone net-work in the country, the quality of service in the telephone systems has been maintained or improved.

(b) Continuous action is being taken to improve the telephone service. Various steps have been taken and are being taken from time to time for further improving functioning of the telephone in the country.

**Planning Boards at Village Level**

1574. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any plan for having Planning Boards at village level in the country;

(b) the functions of such Boards; and

(c) the time by which these Boards are likely to be set up and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Planning Commission have not chalked out any plan for having Planning Boards at Village level. However, Planning Commission has advised the State Governments to set up Apex Planning Bodies at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, with a full-time non-official as a Deputy Chairman, and the Ministers of Finance and Planning, some heads of technical departments and also some non-official economists and experts as members.

The Governments of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have already set up State Planning Boards/Commissions. In other States, the setting up of Planning Boards is under consideration.

**Take-over of Simpson Co.**

1575. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of taking over the Simpson Companies; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Representations have been received by the Central Government to take over the management of the Simpson Group companies. These are under consideration.

**Industrial Capacity in the Private Sector controlled by Foreign Investors**

1576. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity in private corporate sector controlled by foreign investor; and

(b) the annual out-flow of foreign exchange on account of profits, dividends and royalties etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Companies controlled by foreign investors have been historically operating, amongst other areas, in scheduled as well as non-scheduled industries. The industrial capacities do not lend themselves to aggregation as industrial licences are issued in terms of value, tonnage or numbers depending on the nature of the industry.

(b) Remittances made abroad on account of profits, dividends royalties, etc., during 1968-69 to 1970-71 are shown in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See *No. LT*—3330/72].

**Soviet collaboration in the manufacture of Computers in India**

1577. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state .

(a) whether there are proposals to manufacture computers in collaboration with the Soviet Union ;

(b) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a report in the *Statesman* of 26th June 1972 stating that Russia has little to offer in computer science , and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Government are very keen to achieve self-reliance in the field of production of computers and computer peripherals in India at the earliest possible time. In this context, the manufacturing programme of Electronics Corporation of India, a wholly public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, has been fully supported by Government In order to obtain knowhow in specific sectors in the areas of computers where such knowhow is necessary. Government are studying the potential and capabilities of different countries in this field A delegation of computer experts has recently been sent to USSR and other East European countries in July 1972 for this purpose. The delegation is expected to return by the end of this month As it stands there are no proposals to manufacture computers in collaboration with the Soviet Union The report published in the Statesman of the 26th June 1972 has been brought to the notice of the Government. Further action in this matter will be taken by Government after receipt of the report of the Delegation.

**Delhi Telephones in a Mess**

1578. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Motherland of the 23rd June, 1972 stating that the Delhi Telephones have turned into a sorry mess ; and

(b) whether Government have studied the report and if so, reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A rejoinder was issued pointing out discrepancies, exaggerations and mis-representation of facts, in the report.

**Temporary Telephone Connections in Delhi**

1579. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR . Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of temporary Telephone connections at present in the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(b) the number of maximum extensions granted to each temporary connections ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) 1363

(b) Ordinarily the maximum time limit for a temporary connection has been fixed as four years except where it is unavoidable for such connection to continue viz for connections working for temporary Government departments, international conferences, Municipal Councillors, M L As and M L Cs etc. Other exceptions to this rule are, also, sometimes made in deserving cases in the discretion of the Government.

**Shortage of Telephone and Telegraph Equipment (Stores)**

1580. PROF. NARAIN CHAN PARASHAR. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of telephone and telegraph equipment (Stores) in the country ; and

(b) if so, the causes responsible for this shortage and the steps proposed to overcome that ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. In case of certain items.

(b) Inadequate production capacity in the country, shortage of raw materials and labour problems.

Additional sources are being developed. Expansion in the Public Sector

units is under way and import of stores is resorted to wherever inescapable.

**Reorganisation of Police Stations in Delhi**

1581. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise the Police Stations in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme for reorganisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Programmes Broadcast in Various Indian Dialects**

1582. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of dialects in which programmes are broadcast over various Stations of All India Radio ;

(b) whether requests have been received by Government demanding the inclusion of new dialects ; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government on these requests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3331/72].

(b) and (c) Requests for introduction of programmes in new dialects are considered on merits, as and when received.

**Murder Cases Registered in Delhi**

1583. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of murder cases registered in the Union Territory of Delhi during the first half of 1971 and 1972 separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) :

| First half of 1971 | First half of 1972 |
|---|---|
| 63 | 59 |

**Merger of Junior Staff Councils with Senior Staff Councils**

1584. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether for long spells, no meetings are held of the Junior Staff Councils in Central Government offices in Delhi, where they still exist and have not yet been replaced by Joint Consultative Machinery ;

(b) whether even the unanimous recommendations of the Junior Staff Councils are not implemented or are held unimplemented for long ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to merge the Junior Staff Councils with respective Senior Staff Councils or to set up Joint Consultative Machinery in place thereof, to make staff consultative machinery more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The information is not readily available, and will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) There is no proposal to merge the Junior Staff Councils with the respective Senior Staff Councils. In pursuance of a decision of the National Council (JCM), instructions were issued in July, 1967 to all the Ministries/Departments that the Staff Councils set up by them would be abolished as soon as Joint Councils under the JCM Scheme started functioning at the Regional, Zonal and Office levels. Instructions have also been issued to all the Ministries/Departments to draw up programmes for the expenditious setting up of Regional/Office Councils.

**Corporation for Taking Over closed Industrial Units**

1585. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the forming of a new Corporation to take over closed industrial units other than textile mills in the country ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR

PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

**Rackets in Illegal Exchange of Foreign Currency**

1586. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of rackets are operating in the country for illegal exchange of foreign currency ;

(b) if so, the number of such rackets unearthed in the country during the last one year ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to smash such rackets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After completing investigation, the Enforcement Directorate have issued Show Cause Notices in 8 important cases of illegal exchange of foreign currency in the country, during the period of one year ending 31st July, 1972.

(c) The Directorate of Enforcement take action in accordance with law in specific cases of violations that come to notice. Appropriate legislative and administrative measures are taken from time to time to curb violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

**Regionalisation of Services in Andhra Pradesh**

1587. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Central Government have agreed to regionalise the services in some regions of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have for some time felt that the regionalisation of service cadres might be done by rationalising the units of appointment and creating more than one unit of appointment in place of each of the existing State-wide (*i.e.* single) unit of appointment in some service cadres. Some of the advantages of an administrative character that would accrue by rationalising the units of appointment are that specialised and intimate knowledge of local conditions on the part of officers serving in the districts so very essential in the context of increasing decentralisation of administration can be ensured and efficient functioning of departments achieved ; transfers of personnel could be limited to a smaller territorial jurisdiction in each category thus resulting in economy and avoiding undue hardship to the employees ; and some of the service problems that have arisen following reorganisation of the States could be resolved satisfactorily, Draft Rationalisation Schemes for about 30 departments prepared by the State Government have been examined by the Central Government and general approval for the Schemes has been conveyed to the State Government. It is necessary for the Central Government, under the provisions of the State Reorganisation Act, to accord formal approval to amendments to Service Rules that would be necessary to implement the Rationalisation Schemes and proposals in this regard are awaited from the State Government.

**Development of Postal, Telegraphs and Telephone Branches in Kerala**

1588 SHRI A K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the salient features of programme of development of postal, telegraph and telephone branches of the P & T Department in Kerala during the years of 1972-73 and 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : The development programme of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone branches of the P&T Department in Kerala State during the years 1972-73 & 1973-74 is as in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—3332/72].

**राजस्थान में उद्योगों की स्थापना**

1589. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का राजस्थान में कुछ नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या क्या तथा कहां कहां और कब तक उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य में कुछ नये कारखाने खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद)** : (क) से (ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई भी विचार नहीं है । समझा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में कुछ नए उद्योग लगाने के लिए अनुरोध किया है। इन प्रस्तावों पर विभिन्न संबंधित प्राधिकरणों द्वारा उनके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा।

**आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों के विशषाधिकारों को समाप्त किया जाना**

1590. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों के विशषाधिकारों को समाप्त करने के संबंध में संविधान में किए गये संशोधन के अनुसरण में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों के विशषाधिकारों को समाप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी?

**गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा)** : (क) और (ख). संविधान (अठाईसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 1972 जिस में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 314 के लोप करने तथा एक नए अनुच्छेद 312-क के अन्तर्निविष्ट करने के लिए व्यवस्था है जिससे कि संसद कुछ सेवाओं के अधिकारियों की सेवा शर्तों को जिनकी अनुच्छेद 314 द्वारा गारंटी दी गई है, परिवर्तित या विखंडित करने में समर्थ हो सके, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 368 के खंड (2) के परंतुक में उल्लिखित कुछ संनिहित उपबंधों में परिवर्तन कराने के लिए इसे राज्य सरकारों के अनुसमर्थन के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया गया है। कम से कम आधे राज्यों के विधान मंडलों के अनुसमर्थन के बाद तथा विधेयक को राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने के पश्चात्, उस सेवा के विशेष शर्तों में यथोचित परिवर्तनों की प्रभावी करने के लिए जिन पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 314 द्वारा गारंटी दी गई है, उनके संबंध में आवश्यक कानून बनाने का कार्य प्रारंभ किया जाएगा।

**Coordination between Space Commission and Defence Research and Development Organisation**

1592. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Space Commission will also cater to the Defence needs of the country in the field of missiles and guidance equipment ; and

(b) the arrangement for the coordination of the efforts of the Space Commission and the Defence Research and Development Organisation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) As in all other fields of development, the work of the Space Commission will also contribute to the Defence capability of the country.

(b) Coordination is obtained wherever necessary by exchange of information at meetings, discussions and visits.

**Success Achieved by Scientists of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in separating U-233 From Used Fuel of Atomic Plants**

1593. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY : be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre scientists have succeeded in separating U-233 from the used fuel of our atomic plants ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to put a prototype plant for the separation of U-233 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of a prototype plant for the separation of U-233 will be taken up when sufficient quantities of U-233 are produced in our fast breeder test reactor.

**Number of Members of National Committee on Science and Technology**

1594 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH . Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of full-time members in the National Committee on Science and Technology ;

(b) the number of Study Groups of the National Committee on Science and Technology in which each member works ; and

(c) the full-time responsibilities of each member ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The National Committee on Science and Technology has 10 members. None of the members is on full-time basis.

(b) The Committee has constituted 22 panels. Each panel has 3 to 4 members who are drawn from the Committee On an average each member is represented on 5 panels. The panels in turn have formed a number of groups and sub-groups comprising scientists, technologists and other experts.

(c) Does not arise in view of the fact that none of the member is on a full-time basis.

**Coordination of Efforts of U.P. and M.P. for Development of Backward Areas**

1595. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have agreed to coordinate their efforts in solving some of the problems including development of backward areas and of irrigation and power projects ,

(b) whether a Joint Committee of the officers of the two States has also been set up to consider some of the inter-State irrigation and power schemes ,

(c) whether the Planning Commission will also be associated with this work and if so, in what manner ;

(d) the time by which the problems in the two States are likely to be solved , and

(e) the number of Districts in these two States in the country which have been declared backward ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c) At the last meeting of the Central Zonal Council held on 10th July 1972 the representatives of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had agreed to set up a Joint Committee of officers to study the various irrigation and electricity projects which could be taken up as inter-State projects It was also agreed that there should be a Joint Coordination Committee of the States with the concerned Adviser of the Planning Commission as Chairman, to coordinate the development of the Bundelkhand region.

(d) As the problem of accelerated development of backward areas involves long term planning, it is not possible to specify any time limit.

(e) In Uttar Pradesh 27 districts and in Madhya Pradesh 22 districts have been identified as backward by the concerned State Government.

**Manufacture of Mica Paper**

1597. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Research and Development Organisation of his Ministry for Electrical Industry has evolved a process to manufacture paper from mica ;

(b) whether it has entered into an agreement with a firm in Bangalore for the manufacture of mica paper and if so, the name of Bangalore firm and the terms and conditions of the agreement ;

(c) the time by which the mica paper is likely to be manufactured ; and

(d) the present import of mica paper and the foreign exchange spent on its import every year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Research and Development Organisation for Electrical Industry, Bhopal has entered into a collaboration agreement with M/s. Senapathy Whitely (Private) Ltd., of Bangalore, for importing to the latter the know-how for manufacture of mica paper. The broad terms of the agreement that Research and Development Organisation for Electrical Industry will receive a lump-sum payment of Rs. 1 lakh, and 2½% of the gross sale proceeds as service charges for a period of 5 years from the commencement of commercial production.

(c) The production of mica paper by the Bangalore firm is likely to commence in 1974-75.

(d) Figures in respect of import of mica paper and foreign exchange spent on its import are not readily available as this item is not separately classified in the "Revised Indian Trade Classification" on the basis of which foreign trade statistics are complied.

**Manufacture of Steam Car by Delhi Automobile Firm**

1598. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an attempt to produce a steam car in India is being launched by Delhi automobile firm ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

**"Phony business of Bombay Telephones"**

1600. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the *Blitz* dated 10th June, 1972 with the heading "Phony Business of Bombay Telephones" ;

(b) whether that matter had been investigated ; and

(c) if so, the findings of the investigation and the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The allegations contained in the newspaper report were not substantiated.

---

**12.11 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

REPORTED INCIDENT OF BURNING ALIVE OF TEN HARIJANS IN MACHHARIYA VILLAGE OF MORADABAD DISTRICT IN U.P.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha will now make a further statement regarding the reported recent incident of burning alive of ten Harijan

women and children in Machhariya village of Moradabad District in UP.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, according to the information received from the State Government an accidental fire broke out in village Machhariya of Moradabad district on 11th May, 1972. The village is inhabited mostly by Harijans. One boy and three girls died on the spot due to the fire. An elderly woman was admitted to the Civil Hospital, Moradabad where she later succumbed to the injuries. Immediate gratuitous relief was provided to the victims of the fire. The State Government propose to provide assistance to the fire victims for the construction of their houses also.

**श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा)** : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी यहां पर जो बयान दिया है...

**श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है... ध्यानाकर्षण के संबंध में ही मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**श्री हरी सिंह** : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं क्या उस गांव के हरिजनों ने जिलाधीश को यह शिकायत की थी कि गांव के लोग जो हरिजन नहीं है वे उनको सता रहे है, उनके खिलाफ जुल्म और अत्याचार कर रहे है ?

साथ ही साथ में यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने हरिजनों के घर जले इस आग से और उनको किस प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मौर्य जी, कालिंग अटेन्शन के दौरान प्वाईन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं होता।

**श्री बी० पी० मौर्य** : उस दिन लिस्ट पर मेरा नाम था लेकिन आज गायब है। फिर आप प्रश्न नहीं पूछने देंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : पहले मिनिस्टर का जवाब हो जाये।

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : राज्य सरकार ने जो सूचना भेजी है उसके मुताबिक उन्होंने इसे एक्सीडेन्टल फायर बताया है और उनके पास इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि कोई विशेष व्यक्तियों ने आग लगाई हो। हरिजनों को सताने के लिए या और किसी मकसद से आग लगाई है, ऐसी सूचना राज्य सरकार की तरफ से हमें नहीं मिली है।

कितने घरों को नुकसान हुआ, उसके बारे में राज्य सरकार ने हमें सूचना दी है कि 108 घरों को नुकसान पहुचा और 38,570 रुपए का नुकसान हुआ।

**श्री हरी सिंह** : उनको किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है या सरकार ने कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है, इसका जवाब नहीं पाया है। साथ ही इस तरह की जो आग लगी है उसके रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : 8 हजार रुपया तात्कालिक राहत कार्य के लिए तहसीलदार ने उसी समय बांट दिया और राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि घर बनाने के लिए और कुछ मदद देने वाले रहे।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डे ( गाजीपुर )** : यह हो सकता है कि इस मामले में एक्सीडेन्टल आग लगी हो लेकिन आम तौर से देश के दूसरे भागों से हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के समाचार रोज आते रहते है। बाराबंकी में हरिजनों का सामाजिक बहिष्कार किया गया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप इसी के बारे में पूछिए।

**श्री सरजू पांडे** : मैं इसी के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या हरिजनों की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए सरकार कुछ

खास कानून बनाना चाहिती है ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के वाकयात न हों ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : प्रश्न नये कानून बनाने का नहीं है । एक बिल अनटचेबिलिटी आफेन्स ऐक्ट को संशोधन करने के लिए सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत है । (व्यवधान)..... प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि नये कानून बनाये जाये, प्रश्न यह है कि आज भी जो कानून है उनको ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जाये । इस सबंध में समय समय पर हम राज्य सरकारों को लिखते है । जब भी हमारी उनसे मीटिंग होती है, हर स्तर पर यही कहा जाता है कि इस विषय में आप पूर्ण रूप से सचेत रहे और उसकी जांच ठीक ढंक से हो, प्राजीक्युशन तत्परता से हो । जो भी सारा राजकीय प्रशासन है और जिला प्रशासन है वह जो भी कानून बने है हरिजनों की सुरक्षा के लिए उनको कार्यान्वित करे । यह बात समय समय पर हम राज्य सरकारों को लिखते रहे है और उनको आगाह करते रहे है ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गाव मे पिछले अनेकों दिनों से हरिजनों पर नाना प्रकार के अत्याचार होते आये है जिसकी सूचना एव शिकायत वे लोग अपने जिलाधीश को समय समय पर बराबर देते रहे है । वे लोग पुलिस थाने पर भी रिपोर्ट लिखाते रहे है । अब जो आपकी एजेन्सी है वह है राज्य सरकार परंतु राज्य सरकार ने जो सूचना दी है वह सत्य से पर है। राज्य सरकार ने आपको सही जानकारी नहीं दी है । यह जो आग लगी है और इतनी बडी संख्या में मकान जल है यह अनायास ही नही लगी है बल्कि योजनाबद्ध आग लगाई गई है । यदि आप केन्द्र से कोई जांच बिठायेंगे या अपना कोई आदमी वहां पर जांच करने के लिये भेजेंगे तो वास्तव में आपको सही बात का पता लगेगा । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि हमने उनको कुछ सहायता दी है, मै जानना चाहता हूं इतने परिवार के लोग मरे है उन्हे आपने कितनी सहायता दी है और जिनके मकान जले है उन्हे आपने कितनी सहायता देने की घोषणा की है या राज्य सरकार ने वचन दिया है कि हम दे रहे है या दे दी है ? दो बाते है– देने जा रहे है या तत्काल सहायता दे दी है– तो मै जानना चाहता हूं वह एमाउंट कितना है और आपकी और से जो सहयोग मिलने वाला है वह कितना है तथा राज्य सरकार से मिलने वाला कितना सहयोग है ?

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि जो घटना हुई है उसकी जांच के लिए आप केन्द्र से अपना कोई आदमी या समिति भेजने वाले है क्या ? इस प्रकार की घटना महाराष्ट्र मे भी हुई है । महाराष्ट्र में एक मिनिस्टर के पुत्र ने इस प्रकार की घटनाएं की है तथा तमाम देश मे इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो रही है.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप दूसरी बाते मत करिये, इसी पर रहिए ।

**श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** : हरिजनों के साथ कई स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हू इस प्रकार की घटनाओं के लिए क्या केन्द्र मे आप कोई ऐसी एजेन्सी बनायेंगे जोकि ऐसी घटना होते ही तत्काल अपने आदमी भेजकर उसकी छानबीन और जांच करवाये? यह जो घटना हुई है इसके संबंध मे शेडूल्ड कास्टस् तथा शेडूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के जो कमिशनर है उन्हों ने भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है और न ही उन्होंनें अपना कोई आदमी इस घटना की जांच करने के लिए भेजा । तो क्या आप उन्हे भी हिदायत देंगे कि जहां

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

कहीं इस प्रकार की घटना हो वहां पर तत्काल उसकी छान बीन और जांच की जाये ताकि सही बात का पता लग सके? ऐसे मामले में आपको राज्य सरकार के भरोसे पर नहीं रहना चाहिए ।

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार ने इस सबध में कोई बात छिपाई है या केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई गलत सूचना दी है। जैसा की बताया गया है यह घटना 11 मई, 1972 की है और राज्य सरकार को या जिला प्रशासन को कोई भी इस प्रकार की शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि इन झोपड़ियों को जलाने में किसी व्यक्ति का या वर्ग विशेष का हाथ रहा है...

**श्री बी० पी० मौर्य** : यह गलत बयानी है।

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : राज्य सरकार ने स्पष्ट किया है कि यह आग एक्सीडेन्टल लगी है । कोई वहज नहीं है कि हम राज्य सरकार की बात न माने ।

जहां तक हमारी जाच का प्रश्न है, सारी व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र की है इसलिए उन्हीं पर हमें विश्वास रखना पड़ेगा । हम समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों से सपर्क करते है तथा उन्हें सलाह देते रहते है ।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : On a point of order. The Minister is not supposed to make a wrong statement on the floor of the House. It is wrong to say that the State Government or the District Magistrate did not know about this incident. This is a wrong statement. I challenge it on the floor of the House.

You are misguiding us. It is a wrong statement of fact. You appoint an enquiry committee, and let the Minister find out. I am prepared to resign my seat if what I have said is proved to be wrong.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : राज्य सरकार की ओर से गलत जानकारी दी गई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे द्वारा पूछे गये प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाया जाय । मेरे आधे भाग का उत्तर भी अभी आना बाकी रहता है। राज्य सरकार के उपर हमें भरोसा नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार पर हो सकता है लेकिन हमारा विश्वास उन के ऊपर बिलकुल नहीं है । चूंकि वह गलत बयान दे रहे है इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी किसी इडिपेडेंट एजेंसी के मार्फत यह जाच करवाये ।

दूसरी बात मैंने पूछी है कि कितनी मदद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दी है और कितनी मदद राज्य सरकार ने दी है? जिन लोगों के परिवारों के लोग मरे है उन्हें कितना पैसा दिया गया और जिनके मकान जले है उनको कितना पैसा दिया गया है या दिया जायेगा? आग लगी है 11 मई को अभी तक कितना रुपया पहुचा है उस का साफ साफ उत्तर आना चाहिए ।

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि 8000 रुपया तात्कालिक राहत कार्य के लिए तहसीलदार ने उसी समय दे दिया था । राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन के लिए मकान आदि बनाने के लिए वह और भी कुछ मदद देने वाला है ।

**श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** : यह 8000 रुपया पूरे गाव के लोगो को दिया जायेगा या केवल एक पीडित परिवार के लोगों को दिया जायेगा ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : यह सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : I just want one clarification. Ordinarily, I have never intervened.

MR. SPEAKER : Ordinarily, the procedure does not allow it. Otherwise, I would have allowed you.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I would never have intervened. It is not a question of procedure, but the question is so serious and it involves the lives of so many people. Here is the hon. Minister who has made a statement and it has been challenged by an hon. Member.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Yes ; I am prepared to resign if whatever I have said is wrong. The FIR is wrong. The report was given to the Collector. They moved an application. All these papers are on my record. If what I say is wrong, I am prepared to resign.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : आज इतनी अधिक महंगाई के जमाने में केवल 8000 रुपया परे गांव का देना कहा तक ठीक होगा ? उन्हें इससे कहीं अधिक मदद चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस से ज्यादा जवाब वह कहां से लाये जो जानकारी उन्हें वहां से मिली थी वह सब मंत्री जी ने बतला दी ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मेरा कहना है कि यहां से उनको खींचा जाय तभी वह माकूल जवाब व मदद देंगे ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Buta Singh, yourself and Mr. Maurya can meet the Minister and tell him what are the facts. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. Minister has taken a position saying that is a question of law and order— (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is not there. How can I help ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The facts supplied now to this House by the hon. Minister are quite different from the facts given to us.

The facts given to us are very revealing.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure for it. Shri Ramkanwar. (*Interruption*)

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : सही बात को दबाया जा रहा है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप यहां से अपने इंडिपेंडेंट आदमी भेज कर इस मामले में जांच करवायें ताकि सही बात का पता लग सके ।

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West) : I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into the figures. Rs. 8,000 is nothing.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : He asked whether Rs. 8,000 were distributed to the whole village or to a particular man only.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to it. He has not got the information. (*Interruption*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है यह 8000 रुपया सारे गांव को दिया है या केवल एक पीड़ित परिवार के लोगों को दिया है ?

मेरा व्यवस्था संबंधी प्रश्न है । मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप मेरे प्रश्न का पूरी तरह से उत्तर दिलवाये । मैंने पूछा है कि जो लोग मरे है उनको कितना रुपया दिया है ? और जिनके मकान जले है उन को कितना रुपया दिया है ? मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि केवल 8000 रुपया दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिनके परिवार के लोग मरे हैं उनको कितना दिया है या जिनके मकान जले हैं उन गांव वालों को कितना दिया है ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : यह सूचना मेरे पास अभी मौजूद नहीं है । (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any more questions. Why are you interrupting Mr. Kachwai is holding up the proceedings.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : राज्य सरकार ने कितनी मदद देने की घोषणा की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी मदद

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

देने की घोषणा की है इस का जवाब दिलवाइए । केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना देने वाली है वह तो कह सकते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी मदद देने की घोषणा की है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डर, आर्डर । मंत्री महोदय को जो जवाब देना था वह दे चुके है ।

**श्री रामकंवर** (टोंक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया है कि राज्य सरकार से मिली सूचना यह है कि 11 मई को मछरिया गांव मे ऐक्सीडेंटल फायर लग गई थी जो दरअसल यह कहा तक सही है ? यह वाकई ऐक्सीडेंटल आग थी या यह आग किसी ने लगाई थी ?

इस सबध मे मेरा निवेदन है कि जो 100 परिवार जल गये हैं उन के लिए यह जो केवल 8000 रुपया दिया गया है तो यह बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है कारण केवल 350 रुपया प्रति परिवार पड़ता है । 350 रुपया तो केवल एक खेत पर जो फूस की कच्ची झोपडी होती है उसी के बनाने पर 350 रुपये लग जाते है । आजकल के महगाई के जमाने मे यह 350 रुपया बहुत ही कम दिया जा रहा है ।

इस से पता यही चलता है कि जो असली बात है उस को छिपा दिया गया है और एक बनावट व नकली तस्वीर हमारी नजर के सामने पेश की जा रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि ससद सदस्य की एक विशेष समिति इस के लिए नियुक्त की जाय जिसमे हरिजन, आदिवासियों को एसोशिएट किया जाय और वह ससद सदस्य खुद जाकर तमाम मामले की तह में छानबीन करे ताकि सही हालात मालूम हो सके और सब को इस बात की तसल्ली हो सके कि वाकई राज्य सरकार ने जो वह बरक्षन अपना भेजा है वह कहा तक सही है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का कदम उठाने का कोई आश्वासन हमे दे सकेंगे ताकि हम सभी लोगों को विश्वास हो सके ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : हमारी सूचना यह है कि वहा पर कच्चे फूस के मकान थे जो कि आगने लग की वजह से जल गये और जो नुकसान हुआ उस का तखमीना भी राज्य सरकार ने हमारे पास भेजा है । यह सही है कि जो 8000 रुपया मिला है वह कम है । राज्य सरकार इस बात को महसूस करती है और उसने हमें विश्वास दिलाया है कि उन को मकान बनाने के लिए और ज्यादा मदद देगे । हम उन से निवेदन करेगे कि जितने घर जल है या क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं, उस के हिसाब से मदद दे । साथ ही प्रधान मत्री रिलीफ फड से भी हम कुछ मदद देने का विचार कर रहे हैं और उस रिलीफ फड से भी उन्हे कुछ राहत मिलेगी ।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Sir, on a point of order. A special responsibility has been cast on the President of India to take care of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. How can the hon Minister take shelter under some other provision and say that this is a law and order problem and nothing can be done by the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER . You know that this is not a point of order.

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मत्री महोदय ने जो सूचना दी है और जो अभी वक्तव्य मे यह कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री के रिलीफ फड से भी कुछ रुपया मिलेगा । चूकि इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है इसलिए रिलीफ फंड

से मिलने की उम्मीद है और इस के लिए तो मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं । लेकिन मैं उन से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में यह हरिजनों के साथ आये दिन घटनाएं कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी प्रांत में होती रहती है । मल प्रश्न यह है कि भले ही यह सवाल राज्य सरकारों के कानून और व्यवस्था का सवाल हो पर केन्द्र सरकार का विशेष दायित्व है कि ऐसी घटनाओं का पुनरावृत्ति देश में 25 सालों के बाद में न हो । मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन घटनाओं के मूल में दो बातें होती हैं । एक तो उनके पुश्तैनी धंधे की । जो हरिजन लोग अपने काम को छोड़कर या जो काम अब तक करते आये हैं उस को छोड़ कर दूसरा काम करना चाहते हैं तो गांव वालों का उन के ऊपर अनावश्यक दबाव होता है और उस कारण यह झगड़े होते हैं ।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि जमीन को लेकर अक्सर यह झगड़े होते हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे कि ऐसे मामलों में जबकि हरिजन अपने ट्रेडीशनल काम को न करना चाहें तो उन पर दबाव न हो इस के लिए कानून में कोई व्यवस्था हो और ऐसा दबाव देने वाले लोगों पर कानूनी तौर पर सख्ती से काम लिया जा सके, इस का कोई विचार करेंगे ?

दूसरे खेत के मामले में जब झगड़ा होता है तो उस के लिए साधारण कानून की मदद के अलावा हरिजनों के मामले में पुलिस आदि संबंधी कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि उन के खेत की रक्षा हो सके और झगड़े न हो सके इस के साथ साथ मैं इस संदर्भ में एक प्रश्न और पूछना चाहता हूं ।

राज्य सरकार मकानों के बारे में और सहायता देने का विचार कर रही है । सौभाग्य से बारिश फिर शुरू हुई है । बारिश के दिनों में यह मकान बिल्कुल नहीं बनेंगे, बारिश के बाद बनेंगे । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन कठिनाईयों को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय राज्य सरकार को निर्देश देंगे कि जो भी सहायता देनी हो मकानों के संबंध में उसे जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी संभव हो और जितनी ज्यादा संभव हो एक हफ्ते या पंद्रह दिन के अंदर—देवें ताकि वह लोग अपने मकान बना सके ?

**श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा** . यह निश्चय ही खेदजनक बात है कि स्वतंत्रता के पच्चीस वर्षों के बाद भी हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Is he admitting that it is not accidental? If it is acidental fire why say मुझे खेद हुआ ?आप को खेद क्यों हुआ ?

If you do not believe that it is an accidental fire, that means you are admitting that the report sent by the State Government is a bogus one.

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा** : यह कहना कि राज्य सरकार ने बोगस रिपोर्ट भेजा है सहा नहीं होगा । (**व्यवधान**) हम को यह मान कर चलना होगा कि राज्य सरकार भी इन मामलों में उतनी ही चिन्तित है जितना यह सदन है और यह सरकार है । (**व्यवधान**) जहां तक और ज्यादा राहत देने का प्रश्न है, हम राज्य सरकार को निश्चित रूप से उन भावनाओं से अवगत करायेंगे जो इस सदन में प्रकट की गई हैं और जल्दी से जल्दी ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता मिल सके इस की व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

**श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय** : सी बी आई से इस की जांच करवाइये तब सारी बात का पता लग जायगा ।

**12.32 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of the section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library.* See *No. LT*—3309/72].

CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) AMENDMENT RULES UNDER CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): On behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R. 821 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 822 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1972. [*Placed in Library.* See *No LT*—3310/72].

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (CENTRAL) RULES UNDER COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT, 1952 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Commissions of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 899 in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library.* See *No LT*—3311/72].

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No G.S.R. 793 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1972.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 794 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1972.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No G S.R. 933 in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1972.

[*Placed in Library.* See *No LT*—3312/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE ACT, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 :—

(1) The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No S O. 1752 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1972.

(2) S.O. 1753 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1972 containing corrigendum to the Central Industrial Security Force Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. S.O. 4632 dated the 14th November, 1969.

[*Placed in Library.* See *No. LT*—3313/72].

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sher Singh will make a statement regarding sugar at 5.15 p.m. today.

———

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

---

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, the Home Minister should make a statement on the shooting in Nagaland. It is a direct responsibility of the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he should make a statement.

**12.33 hrs.**

## *RE.* ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF P.A.C. IN FIROZABAD DISTRICT OF U.P.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, I rise to raise a very serious issue, and I do it with a feeling of sorrow and anguish. I recently visited Firozabad district. The disturbances that have taken place and the manner in which the PAC has behaved at Firozabad has created a situation in which the Centre must take the necessary remedial steps. It is heartening news that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on the floor of the Assembly has admitted that what has happened at Firozabad is not communal riots between Hindus and Muslims. What has really happened is misconduct of the PAC in dealing with the minority community in Firozabad. I have myself visited that place along with some other members. I was shocked and surprised to find that the Islamic Intermediate College was almost burnt, causing loss of Rs. 540,550. So many houses have been looted there. I have myself visited all the houses and I was reminded of what I saw when I visited Jessore some time back. Just as the Pakistani army had demolished a number of houses belonging to the Awami League members, in a similary manner the Provincial Armed Constabulary men entered the houses of the minority community and damaged or destroyed so many houses. They have looted the houses and taken away the ornaments. In addition to that, just in front of the police station, the Sabzi Mandi was looted and completely destroyed. I visited one of the mosques at Sadar Bazar, the Jama Masjid. The Hindus as well as the Muslims told me that one Maulana Abdul Salam was wrapped in a carpet and he was burnt to ashes. Whichever house I visited, the Hindus as well as the Muslims in the nearby locality admitted that this looting and atrocities were not committed by one community against another. In fact, I was told that the houses of Hindus were not destroyed at all. It was not a communal riot. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has also ascertained that So, I would very much like that this should be gone into and investigated.

One thing more. I also found that a Hindu lady with a small baby in her arms was waiting there to get the blessings of the Maulana and she was told that he was already murdered. I was told by that lady that there was no communal spirit in their mind, that so many of them who belong to Hindu community used to visit that mosque and seek the blessings of that particular priest who she came to know was murdered.

There is one more place, Ahmednagar Bangles Cutting Factory. It was completely damaged. We were told that when this was happening, P.A.C. men were standing in front of it.

From these incidents, it is very clear that the P.A.C. men have misbehaved. I do not want to mix up the issue with demonstrations regarding Aligarh Muslim University Bill. I am one among those who would not like to take Hindu or Muslim communal posture on the Universities at all. As one belonging to the educational field, I would like to take a sober attitude to Aligarh Muslim University Bill. I do not want to mix up that issue with the atrocities committeed by the P.A.C. men.

There seems to be a *Prima facie* case. I have not referred to some incidents which I have not able to confirm. I have told only an eye-witness story. Fortunately, some other Members of Parliament have also visited the place. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi had also gone there. They have also ascertained the eye-witness story. They have also got adequate information. My only request is that the Home Ministry should go into the matter. Someone should be deputed to enquire into the matter.

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

This Parliament should be taken into confidence. They should tell us what are the facts. If at all everything that I have seen actually is proved to be wrong, I will be the happiest person. But if it is proved to be correct, it will be a story of agony and an guish.

There is no obligation according to the rules that the Minister should make some statement. But the matter is so serious that, I think, he should make a statement.

I would conclude by referring to one tragic episode. I met some sisters there belonging to the Muslim community and they told me the way they were harassed, their property looted and their children beaten. I told them that I will raise this issue in Parliament and I will appeal to the Prime Minister. She is not merely the Home Minister, she is not merely the Prime Minister, but she is a mother. I appeal to her motherhood, in all sincerity, and I would request her that she should take cognizance of these facts and that some one should be deputed to enquire into the matter. Through you, Sir, I would request the Minister concerned to make some statement in this connection.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, kindly allow me to make a submission. While supporting Prof. Madhu Dandavate's contention, I may point out that we gave the Call Attention Notice on the first day itself, on the so-called riots whether in Aligarh or in Banaras. Some Members of Parliament met the Chief Minister also. They pointed out what happened in Banaras, what happened in Ferozabad, about P.A.C. atrocities. This may not be a communal riot ; only a communal tinge may be there. But it is a fact that the atrocities committed by the P.A.C. men are unheard of. I would request the Minister, through you, Sir, to make some statement to restore confidence in the minorities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Ordinarily, I would hesitate to make any statement because this is a matter concerning the State Government. But my hon. friend has referred to many specific instances. I think, it is necessary for me to dispel the impression that the State Government is not making adequate enquiries into the matter. As a matter of fact, the I.G. of Police along with the Commissioner was deputed by the State Government to enquire into these incidents in Ferozabad and the I.G. of Police, along with other Commissioner, was deputed to enquire into the incidents in Banaras.

Certain M.Ps visited Ferozabad and Banaras and brought to the notice of the State Government as well as the Central Government the nature of some of the incidents that had taken place. The State Government thereupon informed us that in 28 cases in Ferozabad and 20 odd cases in Banaras where specific allegations had been made, the UP CID was holding an inquiry, and in view of the sentiments expressed by various hon. Members and others, the UP Government asked us to depute one of our senior officers to make a further inquiry along with their Chief Secretary. So, we sent a Joint Secretary from the Home Ministry to Ferozabad and the Chief Secretary joined him and they also held a joint inquiry and we have yet to receive a report from them. In due course, these two officers will also go to Banaras to make a further inquiry.

---

**12.42 hrs.**

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (VIENNA CONVENTION) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. H. P. Sharma was on his legs.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar) : Yesterday, I tried to place before the House the necessity of the inviolability of the accredited representative of a nation so that he could discharge his duties freely. In that context I had also said that he also needed immunity from the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the host country. The Vienna Convention grants total immunity from the criminal jurisdiction but immunity from civil jurisdiction is granted only in a modified form. It follows from this that if this intercourse is to be fruitful, the envoys have also to be extended immunity from the Police jurisdiction...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : Let the bell be rung...

Now, there is quorum the hon. Member may continue.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : I was saying that the envoys have also to be extended immunity from the Police custody. There is one facet which creates regular problems on this question of Police custody. That is the violation of the traffic laws of the host country. While, on the face of it, it does not appear to be a very important question, but when we consider that when it is repeated over and over again, it certainly creates bad feeling between two nations. I would just like to cite the case of New York. In New York there are over 5000 to 6000 accredited diplomats. If you can visualise 5000-6000 cars zooming through the streets of New York and parking where they will, certainly it creates a very difficult situation In such cases, the usual practice is to request the diplomatic community to employ what is called intelligent restraint. The restraint is not legal restraint as such but it is intelligent restraint which means that the envoys have to respect the traffic rules and other similar rules of the country.

A few words about the customs privileges. Most of the nations grants the envoys the facility of importing goods free of import duties. But most writers agree that this immunity does not rest on the mandatory rules of international law. It is more a case based on international comity and courtesy. In our own country we have been faced with the abuses of this Act. Rules had to be made to curtail the abuses of the law. We are not the only country which had done so. There are other countries like Canada. The import of the cars is not allowed there unless there is a certification of necessity from the heads of the mission. In the U.K. and in France also the envoys are not permitted to sell their cars, but they are supposed to take their cars back. In our country we have also followed the practice of putting similar restraints that they can either take their cars back or sell them through the S.T.C.

While we have talked so far about the privileges and immunities that are essential for the functioning of the accredited representatives, there is also the question of the security and welfare of the host State. If the envoys in any way violate or abuse their privileges and indulge in activities that go against the security of the State, the host State is perfectly in order to protect its interests. One of the most celebrated cases along this line was the Canadian Case of Rose *versus* the King. The stolen documents from the Russian Embassy were allowed to be presented before the court even though the documents of that kind can be a matter of privilege. They were allowed to be placed before the court and in that case the court came out very clearly that, where it becomes a question of the security of the State *versus* the privileges of the envoys, it is the security of the State which will receive priority. There were some very important issues raised in that case. The judgment said that diplomatic immunities are not absolute, but they are relative. The other one is this. Diplomats do not have unlimited scope for exercising their rights but are bound by two fundamental rules. The first is that they owe their fidelity to the State which sends them. The other one is, they also have to honour and respect the sovereignty of the host State and whenever this test is violated, whenever this power is violated, then, it is perfectly legitimate to interpret that he has already disavowed his privilege of inviolability. I say this because in the post-war year, there were so many cases where the question of security was involved, it did create extensive problems. Now we are at least on some kind of agreed basis that whenever the two are in direct conflict, the security of the State will always prevail.

Then there is the doctrine of the practice of reciprocity which has provided the basic guidelines of State practice after World War II. In following this practice, the States declared the envoys of other countries *personae non grata.* They have used reciprocity in closing of libraries, halting of mission publications, imposition of travel bans and imposition of customs bans. The Soviet Union has clearly stipulated that reciprocity will be the only basis for its extending privileges to diplomatic couriers and exemptions from duties, taxes and baggage inspections. The courts have also put their stamp of endorsement on the principle of reciprocity. I want here again to

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

cite a case which received extensive attention and which was a matter of public debate and debate in Parliament in the United Kingdom.

There, the question had been raised that the Soviet Union was not extending to the British Mission personnel in Moscow the same privileges that the UK was extending to the Russian personnel in London. A committee was asked to go into the question in depth, and Lord Sommerville was made the chairman of that committee and he came out with a report and that was adopted and Parliament took cognizance of it and passed the Diplomatic Immunities' Restriction Act of 1955. What I am trying to point out is that this question of inviolability of the accredited representatives is not a blanket right, it is not an absolute right but it is modified by a few considerations, one of which is security and the other is reciprocity. This position was never seriously challenged, and now it forms more or less a universally accepted part of international concourse.

I would now like to say a few words about the amendments that have been made to the Bill. There are no substantive amendments. All that the amendments seek to do is to strengthen the Government's hands by way of reciprocity in taking any action which they may consider appropriate to take in order to protect their own interests.

The question has been raised in this House as to what was the rush or even the necessity for incorporating the articles of the Vienna Convention in the law of the land. It has been said that not doing so would have given us or the nation more flexibility of action and response. It has also been said by Shri H. N. Mukerjee that it is our attempt to be goody-goody with all other nations that had prompted us to sign the international convention on diplomatic relations. With all due respect to him, I would say that this is not only unwarranted but unfair too, that every time the Government signs an international convention and brings forward a Bill, they should be put on the defensive and a sort of *prima facie* case should be sought to be made out that they have been trying to be goody-goody in the eyes of the Super Powers. As I have said, that is not only unwarranted but unfair too.

It has also been said that even the United States has not incorporated these articles in her domestic laws. I stand corrected on this when I say that the USA does have legislation guaranteeing the inviolability of foreign mission personnel. I would like to quote just one statute in this connection. Revised Statute No. 4062 of the US Laws says :

> "Whoever assaults, strikes, wounds, imprisons or offers violence to the person of an Ambassador or other public Minister in violation of the law of nations shall be fined not more than $5000 or imprisonment not more than three years or both.
>
> Whoever in the commission of any such act uses a deadly or dangerous weapon shall be fined not more than 10,000 dollars or imprisonment not more than ten years or both....".

What I want to point out is that this country does not take the cue for its action or inaction from what the USA does or does not do. We signed the convention on its own merits. Even there, as I have said, the USA does have that kind of law on its own statute-book.

In conclusion, I would like to say that this Bill does not bring any revolutionary changes. It only tries to put in a single statute the statement of the relevant rules and notifications that our Government have issued from time to time. This Bill which has the Vienna Convention as its base does not create or introduce any new or startling innovations ; all that it does is to remove doubts and to develop the law and provide a uniform basis for the practice of law.

I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Having found support from all sides to the Bill, I think it is not necessary for me to further support it. In fact, it has been supported by all, including Prof. H. N. Mukerjee. But it is also a fact that while supporting

it he made one or two observations not in keeping with his support. He asked why we should be so goody as to appear to the world that we are behaving like good boys. I think that criticism has no basis and no validity. As my hon. friend, Dr. H. P. Sharma, has already explained the position, the very basis of the codification of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is that we have in our municipal law various ordinances, notifications etc. spread over in different Acts. All that we have done is to codify them. That is the purpose of this legislation.

Since it has been supported by the whole House, I also give my unstinted support to it

MR. SPEAKER : There are only 25 minutes left for this Bill.

The Minister may reply after the lunch recess.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Yes, Sir.

12.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

---

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (VIENNA CONVENTION) BILL—*Contd.*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their observations and comments which they have made during the course of the debate on the Vienna Convention Bill. Sir, as the Members have themselves said, this is a very simple and non-controversial Bill and its main objective and purpose is to give effect to the Vienna Convention to which India is already a party, and no legislative policy of any importance is involved in the Bill.

The House has given almost unanimous support to the Bill, and this, I presume, is due to three reasons. Firstly, as the hon. Members are aware, the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, and during the deliberations of the Select Committee, this Bill was very thoroughly discussed ; all the points were thrashed out, and the various suggestions and viewpoints put forward by the Members of the Committee were very well considered by the Government and the reply was given by the Government which, by and large, satisfied all the Members of the Committee. Secondly, Members also felt that this Treaty or the Vienna Convention was a successful treaty inasmuch as it provided a sound basis for the conduct of international relations in a dignified and orderly manner. For this reason it is essential that the Convention should be given the force of law in our country for its smooth implementation. Thirdly, a treaty like this, which affects rights of our citizens and which also imposes certain financial burdens on the State, cannot automatically become the law of the land ; it has to be given the force of law by Parliament and it is for this purpose that this Bill has been brought forward.

We had of course been implementing the Vienna Convention through various methods like executive orders, notifications etc. But we found it to be an unsatisfactory arrangement. A number of difficulties arose which we were able to circumvent but we felt that the time had come when we should put such an enactment on the statute book.

During the course of the debate there was an overwhelming support to this measure, though one or two points were raised to which I shall refer now. Shri Somnath Chatterjee supported the Bill and he also described very ably why it was necessary to have a Bill like this, and said that privileges and immunities should be given to diplomats so that they can function properly. I am thankful for his support to this Bill.

Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar while supporting the Bill raised two points. One was regarding the delay in ratifying and bringing forward this Bill. The Convention was adopted in 1961 and we ratified it in 1965. There is a gap of about 4 years. A large number of countries ratified it after India did ; from that point of view

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

one cannot say that there has been a long delay Before ratifying such a treaty the Government had to study it properly, before binding itself to it in a formal way it is normal for any Government to take 3-4 years to study the full implications You will also appreciate that the period 1961-63 was not a happy one for us We were busy with some other matters and so we could not devote time to this matter That was a contributory factor Out of 104 countries which have so far ratified it, a large majority of them ratified it after India did We are in the first half of the list of those who ratified it Countries like Canada, Australia, Italy, Austria, Chile, Denmark and a host of other countries had ratified the Vienna Convention after India did

In regard to the delay in bringing forward this implementing legislation, that was also basically for the same reasons which I have enumerated for the delay in ratification We had to see the enactments brought forward by other countries, what practical difficulties came in their way and how they circumvented those difficulties before we brought forward our own measure Now we have studied the laws of some other countries gained some experience and we have come forward with this legislation So, I do not think much delay has taken place

The second point raised by hon Member was about the attitude of our government towards other countries which have not become parties to this Convention As I have made quite clear this Bill is intended to apply to missions of countries which are parties to the Vienna Convention Regarding non-parties, I should like to invite the attention of the hon Members to clause 3 of the Bill which provides that the Bill will apply to the missions of only such non-parties to the Convention as have entered into a special agreement with the Government of India If, therefore, India has diplomatic relations with a country, which is neither a party to the Vienna Convention nor has entered into any special agreement with India, our relations regarding privileges and immunities of diplomatic representatives will be governed by the international custom on the subject

Coming to Professor Mukerjee, though he generally supported the Bill when speaking in this debate, somehow he does not feel very happy about it In fact he has been criticising this Bill from the very beginning Even though he has given his support, and even though he feels fully convinced that there is a need for bringing forward this legislation, somehow or other he does not feel very happy about it He has a lurking fear in his mind that perhaps the Government of India is not able to, or is not willing to, take appropriate measures in response to any breach of this Convention by some other countries He has gone so far as to say that we are trying our very best all the time to prove to the world that we are a very good and well behaved people that we are always offering our second cheek or the other cheek and that we are very meek May I say in all humility that all these fears in the minds of the learned professor are unfounded and not really based on any firm proof? The Government of India deals in an appropriate way with cases of breach or misbehaviour with diplomats of our country in any part of the world It is true that we maintain a certain amount of decorum and we do not behave in the same way as some countries have done sometimes because the standard of our behaviour is quite different from the standard of behaviour of some other countries We are a civilised and cultured country and our response and behaviour is sometimes different from that of other countries But that is no reason to feel that if there are any breaches or misbehaviour towards our diplomats abroad we are not in a position to retaliate or take reciprocal action We always do that

Professor Mukerjee in his speech said that India has never, even once, declared any foreign diplomat *persona non grata* For his information I would like to mention that we have taken action against a number of foreign diplomats in our country

Taking the Pakistan Mission, in September 1963 as many as four functionaries of the Pakistan High Commission were asked to withdraw from our country A senior air force officer, a junior air force officer and two others were asked to withdraw from the country immediately for certain acts

which they had committed which were contrary to the Vienna Convention. In November 1963 the Government of India approached the Government of Pakistan for the withdrawal of their Second Secretary, one assistant and one driver. Later on, in December 1964, the Pakistan Second Secretary was withdrawn from New Delhi at our request. In January 1971 we declared their First Secretary *persona non grata*. So, Professor Mukerjee was not quite correct in saying that we have not taken any action in the past.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : In wrong point of time.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : In the case of China also we took some action. Two of our officers were not treated properly in Peking. We retaliated and we asked for the withdrawal of two Chinese officials from their embassy here.

So, it is not correct to say that we are not taking action. But this much is true that we do not use very harsh or abusive language as is used by some other countries against us. That does not mean that we are weak or incapable of taking retaliatory action.

The general fear in the mind of Prof. Mukerjee is that by enacting this legislation, we are conferring some additional privileges and immunities on foreign diplomats, that we are placing our diplomats in other countries at a disadvantage and that all that we are doing is more than what we are committed to under the Vienna Convention. These are really unfounded fears. By becoming a member of the Vienna Convention, by ratifying it, it is our duty to fulfil all the obligations under it as far as practicable to the best of our ability. In this Bill, we are neither giving anything more nor less than what we are already committed to. So, such fears in the mind of the hon. Member are not really justified.

The whole thing is based on reciprocity and, if I may say so, on the principle of "Do unto others what you would like others to do unto you". If anything happens to our diplomats, if anything is done against them, the House may rest assured that we shall also take appropriate action.

I am grateful to Shri Sharma for giving full support to the Bill. While supporting the Bill, after elaborating a number of points, he said something about foreign diplomats obeying the laws of the country, respecting the laws of the country. That is incumbent upon them under article 41 of the Vienna Convention. All foreign diplomats in our country are supposed to respect the laws of the country. By and large, they have always been doing so. There is no question of not showing any respect to the laws of the country. So far as the question of our security and the question of foreign diplomats' privileges and immunities are concerned, if the two are in a clash, certainly, we give priority to national security. Obviously, the national security is upper-most. If any diplomat does or says anything which is likely to jeopardise our national security if anything is done against our national security, we have got ample powers to take action against that diplomat.

Sir, these are the points that the hon. Members made to which I have replied. With these words, I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill to give effect to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) and to provide for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments whatsoever. I will put all the different clauses and different parts of the Bill to the House.

The question is :

> "That clauses 2 to 11, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 11, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I move :

"That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

**14.18 hrs.**

## SUPREME COURT (ENLARGEMENT OF CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to amend the Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

Till 9th August, 1970, the citizens of this country did not have a right to go in appeal to the Supreme Court if there was a sentence of imprisonment for life or for not less than 10 years. Now, the provision is :

> ".....an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India if the High Court—
>
> (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to imprisonment for life or to imprisonment for a period of not less than 10 years ;
>
> (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to imprisonment for life or to imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years ;"

This Bill came on the statute book because of the persistent efforts of Shri Mulla who was a Member of this House, and is now a Member of the Rajya Sabha. When this Bill was passed, the State legislature of Kashmir had not passed a resolution as required by article 134(2) of the Constitution to enable the Govt. to act. Therefore, provisions of this Bill could not be made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

After the passing of the Bill, they have now passed a resolution and have sought that this Bill be made applicable to the citizens living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This Amendment Bill before the House is to confer the same right on the people living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as is conferred on the people living in the rest of India.

With these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to amend the Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : By this Bill the Government desires to extend the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. That is the reason

The Bill seems to be very simple and innocent. But Kashmir enjoys some special status and some privileges in relation to other States of the Union. And this status and privileges have been provided to this State by certain provisions in the Constitution and this special status and privileges have been a point of suspicion to some political parties and a subject of criticism or rather envy to some States of this country. What are the reasons for this suspicion and what are the reasons for this envy ?

As regards envy, the State of Jammu and Kashmir enjoys some special status which the other States of the country do not enjoy and furthermore, the other States of the country have been demanding more power in the hands

of the States, rather provisional autonomy, within the jurisdiction or federal structure of the country. And the suspicion among the political parties is that by giving this special status, the Government is at least trying to appease the population of a particular religion of that State of Jammu and Kashmir and that political party or political parties would be glad to support this Bill because that status of Jammu and Kashmir is being lowered and that State is brought on par with the other States. But our objection is basic and quite a different one. We do object to this lowering the status of Kashmir. Rather, we demand and there has been a demand from different States of the country that their status should also be raised, not eroded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The Legislative Assembly of the State of Jammu and Kashmir itself has asked for this measure. Then, how is their status lowered?

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: The status is lowered in the sense that whenever an Act is passed in this Parliament....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About this Bill, they themselves adopted a resolution in their Assembly requesting this measure. So, the question of lowering their status does not arise.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: The majority of the members of the ruling Party there also.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever it is, it is the resolution of the whole Assembly. It is not relevant.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: We demand that the status of the other States should be raised on par with Kashmir. For that reason, we object to this Bill.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** (मंदसोर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के बारे मे बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना है तथापि एक बात निश्चित है कि फिर चाहे इस के बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा संकल्प पारित कर वहां पर लागू करने का विचार व्यक्त किया गया हो अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वय ही कानून बनाकर वहां पर लागू करने की बात हो, हम सदैव ही अनुमति देते है कि इनका विस्तार जम्मू और कश्मीर में भी किया जाये । किन्तु इस अवसर पर मेरा एक नम्र सुझाव है कि इससे अच्छा यह हो बजाये एक एक कानून को लागू करने के अथवा विधान सभा की स्वीकृति या सकल्प के पश्चात लागू करने के सविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 को, जो हमारे मध्य मे एक दीवार के समान खड़ा है, हम हटा दे। फिर मैं समझता हू हमारा सारा रास्ता ठीक हो जायेगा। इस अवसर पर मेरा यह आग्रह है कि हम धारा 370 को ही हटा दे ताकि केन्द्राय सरकार द्वारा सारे कानून जो जारी किये गए है या भविष्य मे जो केन्द्राय सरकार बनाना चाहता है वे स्वय यथासमय लागू होते रहे । इस अवसर पर मेरा यही निवेदन है ।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury has placed before this House the Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Amendment Bill. This is a small piece of legislation which seeks to extend the provisions of the Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act which was passed in 1970, to be the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

I would like to ask only one question on the provisions of this Bill. This Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act was passed in 1970. I want to know whether at the draft stage of this Act the Jammu and Kashmir Government was consulted regarding the extension of the provisions of this Act to that State. The hon. Minister stated that in pursuance of the Resolution passed by the State Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir recently, this amending Bill has been introduced. If the State Legislature has agreed now for the extension of this Act to the State, what would have come in the way of the State to accept it in 1970 itself? Did the Central Government at that time try to convince the State Government about the efficacy of having this law extended

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

to the State? Did the State Government refuse to accept the arguments of the Centre in favour of this law?

During this interregnum of two years, from the date of enactment of this law and to this day when the provisions of the Act are being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, I would like to know whether the State Government denied its people the right of criminal appeal to the Supreme Court and if not, to which Court they were taking the criminal appeal. What is the reason for the delay of two years in extending this Act to Jammu and Kashmir? I do not know whether the Central Government brought any pressure to bear upon the State Government in the matter of extending this Act to the State, as a result of which the State Legislature passed a resolution asking for the extension of the Act to Jammu and Kashmir.

I would like the hon. Minister to clarify these points in his reply to the Debate.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to reply to Mr. Gowder first. The Central Government could not do anything. I would like to point out that we brought the whole thing to the notice of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Their legislature passed a Resolution and sent it to us and we have taken action and the Bill is before this House after having been passed by the other House. Dr. Pandeya mentioned about Art. 370. There was a discussion in great detail in this House on a motion of his party leader and Government's stand was made clear then. Article 370 is getting eroded from time to time and automatically nothing would be left for being acted upon.

I am thankful to the hon. Members who have generally supported the Government's stand and I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to amend the Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1970 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

**14.31 hrs.**

## INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple and innocuous Bill by which we are trying to bring the provisions of the parent Act in conformity with the Fundamental Rights conferred by our Constitution, and I hope that the House will accept the amending Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I am very sorry that Shri H. N. Bahuguna has brought forward a Bill which is nothing but an attack on the Fundamental Rights conferred by our Constitution. I would say that this Bill constitutes an attack on the liberty of the individual and on the freedom of the press.

Powers have been given to the executive of the Central or State Government to intercept and stop the delivery of any telegram on the plea of public emergency or public safety. The terms 'public emergency' and 'public safety' have nowhere been defined. Who is to define these things? On the plea of these two things, a district magistrate or an SDO or a petty official can stop an important news item sent by any press reporter to any place. In the same way, they can stop anything for public safety also. Suppose a strike is taking place in some factory and the police authority or the executive authority there decides that this news should not be circulated, they can stop any news that is sent from that place to any other place.

While moving the Bill, the hon. Minister should have explained the circumstances under which a telegram could be withheld by an authority, because these have not been defined anywhere. But now, all of a sudden, he has decided upon two circumstances under which this power to intercept can be exercised. One is emergency, which may be for a short while, while the other is public safety which may continue for a long period. The hon. Minister may be laughing, but my point is that he is curtailing the liberty of the individual and the freedom of the press.

They are talking of democracy, and are celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Independence. I am sure they will do many such things and also give fresh assurances. But what are they doing in practice? They are taking steps to monopolise economic power in the hands of the monopolists and to a certain extent they are also concentrating political power in the hands of the Centre.

So, this Bill cannot be supported by any sensible man in the House. For, what is the sense behind it?

There is already an emergency. You can stop any news from being transmitted anywhere. But why are Government bringing this measure to be put on the statute book as a permanent law? This is an amending Bill amending an Act of 1885. They say it is for bettering it. I say they are doing worse. They are putting obstacles in the way of the functioning of the press. Not only the press. We are the worst sufferers. Post offices from where telegrams are sent sometimes become places where petty police officials enter and demand to be shown the telegrams from this or that place, from this or that man. So the postal staff sometimes feel difficulty in discharging their duty because the police officials say that unless they are shown the telegrams, they would not allow the telegrams to be despatched.

Then telephones are tapped. This is a fact. It has been mentioned in this House that our telephones are always tapped. What to speak of tapping of our telephones, let Shri Bahuguna come with me. I will show him plain-clothes IB men standing in front of our residences and offices. What is the reason for this surveillance? Is there any danger from us? I do not know for what purpose they are posted there. But no explanation can be given by this Minister. That is the task of the Home Minister.

Shri Bahuguna is a man of many qualities. Why is he doing these things? He is doing harm to the right given to the people by the Constitution. He is putting additional barriers in the way of the discharge by the press of their duties.

I can understand that sometimes at the time of communal riots or disturbances or during the time of war Government could take some such powers to be exercised in the interest of the State. But ordinarily, in peace time, what is the necessity for this Bill?

Therefore, I emphatically oppose this Bill. I humbly request other members also to oppose it. There is no necessity to bring such a law now which will curb the fundamental rights of the people, which will vest Government with an additional power thus creating difficulties for the press in the discharge of their functions. Ministers will always give assurances against abuse. But who cares for assurances? Not the petty officials and the executive. They will do things according to their own whims. They will decide that this is an emergency or this is necessary for public safety; so you cannot send this news to any other place. That being so, this is a piece of legislation which cannot be allowed to be passed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This will also create difficulties in respect of Centre-State relations. It does not mean that there will always be one party-rule in all the States. If any difference arises, the Centre may create obstacle for the concerned State to send or elicit the news to and from the other parts of the country, because the telegraph department is under the control of the Centre, and the telephone department is also under the control of the Centre. So, from all points of view, this is a law which will not help the ordinary people in respect of the freedom of speech, or freedom of association or freedom of knowing what the situation in other parts of the country is.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our hon. Minister of Communications, Shri Bahuguna, has introduced in this House the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill. Though in fact I would not like to oppose this Bill, I would like to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Minister of Communications on the provisions of this Bill.

In the interest of the security of the nation, the President has proclaimed Emergency throughout the country and the Defence of India Rules are in force. I wonder whether at this stage it is necessary to have this enactment passed. Throughout the country we are going to celebrate the Silver Jubilee celebrations of our Independence and unfortunately the Defence of India Rules are in force throughout the country under which the Central Government as also the State Governments can intercept or forfeit any kind of news being passed on from one place to the other. Why should this Bill be brought at this juncture which seeks to achieve the same purpose ?

Though this is a small piece of legislation and it looks innocuous, when the provisions of the Bill come into force, I would emphatically state that the fundamental rights of the people would be jeopardise. When one looks at the phraseology of the Bill, he or she will get the doubt whether there is democracy in our country. The terms used in this Bill are such that when the Act comes into force, the fundamental rights of the people would be affected, if not nullified.

You will see, Sir, phrases like 'public safety' and 'public order' and no definition of these phrase has been given. They are such omnibus terminologies that unless they are clarified, it will have draconian effect on the fundamental rights of the people. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify these two phrases in his reply.

As my hon. friend from the Communist Party (Marxist) pointed out just now, difference of opinion or sometimes even disputes might arise between the Centre and the States in the working this law. As an example to the fact that there cannot be for ever one-party rule in the country, there is the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu, which is the beacon light for the functioning of democracy in our country. The people of Tamil Nadu might like to inform the Central Government about the reported oppression of people of Tamil origin in Ceylon ; the Central Government authorities might, in view of some agreement between the two countries, and on account of the fear that the friendly relations between the two countries might be affected if this news gets circulation, prevent the information from being transmitted. This may in consequence lead to an upsurge in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, a political party in a particular State might like to spread its view-points and ideology to other States in the country and the authorities might stop this also on the ground that it might jeopardise public order.

I am not suspecting the good intentions of the hon. Minister of Communications. The hon. Minister is known for his amiable qualities. He is highly capable of putting forth constructive counter-arguments and I have no doubt about his talents in that regard. He might also give convincing clarifications

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

to the points raised. But, I have stated all this just to emphasise the point that unless adequate safeguards are taken in the implementation of this Bill, democracy might perish. I would like the hon. Minister to define the terms 'public order' and 'public safety'.

The hon. Minister of Communications might reply that these phrases have been taken from one of the articles of the Constitution. In fact, as he has stated in the beginning, this Bill has been based on the constitutional guarantees. If that is so, I would like to know whether the freedom of the Press is not curtail under one protext or the other, however effective the assurances of the Minister might be in this House. The Press antagonistic to the Establishment might become a target of harassment. It must be proved beyond doubt that the freedom of the Press will not get encumbered by the provisions of this Bill and the Press must have faith in the good intentions of the hon. Minister and his Government.

I request the hon. Minister to clarify these points in his reply to the Debate.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सी० पी० एम० के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो हमारे मौलिक अधिकार ह वह इस बिल से जा रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल से तो मौलिक अधिकारों का बचत हो रहा है, मौलिक अधिकारो की रक्षा हो रही है । अगर आप इस बिल को पढ़ें तो इस में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि :

> "On the occurrence of any public emergency, on in the interest of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct.....".

कोई हमारे देश के खिलाफ, हमारी सावरेन्टी के खिलाफ, हमारे समाज के खिलाफ़ कार्रवाई करेगा, हमारी स्टेट के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेगा तो उस हालत में केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने अफसर को या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अफसर को यह अधिकार दे रही है कि वह उचित कार्रवाई करे ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी इस बिल का विरोध करता है उस के मन में यह बात है कि वह इस स्टेट के खिलाफ, हमारी सावरेन्टी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिये तैयार है । इस बिल का विरोध करने वाले इस देश के खिलाफ हैं । अगर वह लोग देशभक्त हैं तो उन को इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिये । इस बिल में लिखा हुआ है कि अगर किसी आदमी को गिरफ्तार किया जायेगा, अगर कोई चीज पकड़ी जायगी तो उस का रीजन लिखा जायेगा और राइटिंग में दिया जायेगा । जो भी चाहे कोर्ट में मुकदमा लड़े और छूट जाये । इस बिल का विरोध करने के माने हैं कि जो शपथ इस सदन में ली गई है देश की रक्षा के लिये और संविधान की जो शपथ ली गई है उस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करना है ।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के लिये इस बिल को लाना बहुत जरूरी था । अमल में वह इस को देर कर के लाई है । यदि इस को जल्दी लाता तो जो कुछ पाकिस्तानी युद्ध के समय हुआ वह न होता । हम लोग नेपाल बार्डर पर रहते हैं और जो कुछ उधर होता है उस को जानते हैं । वहां पर इधर की खबरें उधर जाती हैं और उधर की खबरें इधर आती हैं । श्री राज बहादुर भी वहां राजदूत रह चुके हैं । उन्हें इस के बारे में पूरी तरह से मालूम होगा । (व्यवधान) हम आप लोगों को जानते हैं । आप के लोग बंगाल से भाग कर हमारे यहां आ गये हैं और गड़बड़ियां करते हैं । इस लिये भी इस बिल का लाना जरूरी था । मैं तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह इस से भी अच्छा बिल लायें क्योंकि हमारे यहां

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

आये दिन खून खराबी होती रहती है। आज हमारे यहां लोग चोरियां और डकैतियां कर के समाज में आतंक फैला रहे हैं। इस लिये इस तरह का बिल जरूर पास किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक सदन में आया है उस को देखते हुए मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि मंत्री जी को उस को लाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई। इतने दिनों के बाद टेलिग्राफ की सर्विस में ऐसी कौन सी दिक्कत आ गई है जिस के कारण उन को इसे बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी? इसके द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को यह अधिकार दिया जा रहा है कि वह किसी मेसेज को स्टाप कर सकती हैं, टेलिफोन टैप कर सकती हैं। यह तो वह पहले भी करती थी, चाहे ऐक्ट में हो या न हो, और अब भी करती हैं। फिर इस चीज का फैसला कौन करेगा कि हमारे देश को खतरा है? जब रूलिंग पार्टी को खतरा होता है तब देश पर खतरा मान लिया जाता है। जब तक रूलिंग पार्टी के इंटरेस्ट में कोई बात नहीं होती तब तक वह उसको नहीं करती। जब कोई बात उसके इंटरेस्ट में होती है तो वह कहती है कि देश पर खतरा है, देश की सावरेंटी को खतरा है। मैं समझता हूं कि रूलिंग पार्टी केवल अपने इंटरेस्ट के लिए इस बिल को पास करवा रही है। यह बिल न केवल संविधान की जो स्पिरिट है, उसके खिलाफ है बल्कि स्वयं संविधान के भी यह खिलाफ है और उसको लागू करने के रास्ते में इससे रुकावट पैदा होगी।

आप किन अधिकारियों के हाथ मजबूत करेंगे? कैसे हैं वे अधिकारी? कौन लोग फैसला करेंगे इसके बारे में? अधिकारी लोग ही तो करेंगे। मैंने अभी पढ़ा कि होर्डर्स पर छापे मारे जा रहे हैं, ब्लैकमार्केटर्स पकड़े जा रहे हैं। लेकिन असल में जो दोषी लोग हैं उनको नहीं पकड़ा जाएगा। पकड़े कौन जाएंगे? पकड़े जाएंगे माचिस बेचने वाले, बीड़ी सिगरेट बेचने वाले। छोटे छोटे जो आदमी हैं उनको पकड़ लिया जाएगा और जो वाकई में होर्डर्स हैं और जिन को पकड़ा जाना चाहिये उनको पकड़ा नहीं जाएगा। किस बड़े अफसर को आपने गिरफ्तार किया है, इतना ही आप बता दें। यही इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद भी यही होने वाला है। खामख्वाह घूसखोरी और रिश्वतखोरी के लिए आप रास्ता खोल रहे हैं और पहले से ही जो बढ़ी हुई है उसको आप और बढ़ा रहे हैं। आपके दफ्तरों में बैठे हुए अधिकारी व कर्मचारी पैसे से खरीदे जा सकते हैं। कोई कम में और कोई ज्यादा में। किसी भी अधिकारी को घूस दे कर पत्र सैंसर करने से या टैलीफोन टैप करने से रोका जा सकता है। अब वही जांच करने बैठेंगे वहां पता लगाने बैठेंगे कि कौन साहब क्या कर रहा है। हम लोगों के बारे में भी लोग यही कहते हैं कि ये बेचारे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं बकवास ये भले ही कर लें। इस वास्ते आप कर्म को देखिये। कोई भी टैलीफोन से खबर दे कर या पत्र लिख कर मुल्क की सावरेंटी को खतरे में नहीं डाल सकता है। ऐसा इस मुल्क में नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते आपको इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अपराध कानून से नहीं रुकते। बल्कि उससे ये बढ़ते हैं। इस तरह से एक आदमी के हाथ में अधिकार दे देना कि किसी मैसेज को वह स्टाप कर दे, कोई खबर आने जाने न दे, गलत बात है। मेरी अपील है कि आप इसको वापिस ले लें और देश के लोगों पर आप विश्वास रखें। ऐसी कोई बात आप न करें जिससे आप के प्रति लोगों के दिलों में शुबहे पैदा हों। यह रद्दी बिल है। इसको आप सदन में पास न करवायें।

श्री धीर प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे भारतीय तार (संशोधन) विधेयक 1972 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का जो अवसर प्रदान किया है, उसके लिये मैं आपका आभार हूं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि यह संशोधन बहुत ही साधारण है और यह बहुत

हो सरल सा विधेयक है, बहुत ही स्पष्ट विधेयक है। इस स्पष्ट विधेयक को मेरे विचार में चाहे सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य हों या माननीय सदन के विरोधी दलों के माननीय नेतागण अथवा सदस्य गण हों, सब को इसका समर्थन करना चाहिये और सर्वसम्मति से इसको पास करना चाहिये। जैसा कि इस में बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा गया है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था तभी की जाएगी जबकि लोकापात् की स्थिति हो या लोक सुरक्षा की स्थिति हो। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य सहमत होंगे कि जब कभी भी देश में लोकापात् का अथवा लोक सुरक्षा की स्थिति हो तो हमें व्यक्तिगत हितों के ऊपर राष्ट्रहित को रखना होगा और मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई दो राये नहीं हो सकती हैं।

इस में यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि लोकहित हमारा क्या है ? लोकहित है देश की प्रभुसत्ता, देश की अखंडता, देश की एकता, देश की सुरक्षा और विश्व समुदाय में जो विभिन्न देश हैं उन से हमारे जिस प्रकार के मित्रता के सम्बन्ध हैं, वे किस प्रकार से स्थापित रह सकते हैं और उनके और हमारे बीच जो मैत्री है और जो सद्भावना है वह और अधिक प्रगाढ़ कैसे हो सकती है, हमारे बीच में और अधिक अंडरस्टैंडिंग कैसे पैदा हो सकती है। इसके साथ साथ कोई कार्य अगर अपराध करने के इरादे से किये जा रहे हैं उन पर किस प्रकार से नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है। इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है जो इस बिल में है।

मध्यावधि चुनावों के बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश एक निश्चित दिशा की ओर चल पड़ा है। हम देश की जनता को सामाजिक न्याय देना चाहते हैं, सामाजिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में देश में जो प्रतिक्रियावादी तथा पूंजीवादी शक्तियां हैं उन से इस बात का भय हो सकता है कि हमारे लोकतंत्र को तथा हमारे सर्वांगीण हित की बातों को आघात पहुंचे। ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि इस संशोधन विधेयक को पास किया जाए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य सर्वसम्मति से इस बिल का स्वागत करेंगे और इसका समर्थन करेंगे। मैं इस विधेयक को लाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं और हृदय से इसका स्वागत करता हूं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मंत्री महोदय वैसे तो स्वभाव से बहुत अच्छे और बहुत भले तथा सज्जन पुरुष हैं। उनका स्वभाव बहुत मीठा है। परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का बिल लाना उनको शोभा नहीं देता है। यह बिल अच्छा नहीं है। इसको यहां लाना आपको शोभा नहीं देता है। आपने कहा है कि राज्यों में जो अधिकारी हैं उनको आप पावर दे रहे हैं टैप करने का या सैंसर करने का। मान लीजिये कि किसी अधिकारी का किसी व्यक्ति से बनती नहीं है या छोटे समाचारपत्र से जो उस क्षेत्र में चलता है, उसने उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई बात लिखी जिस के कारण उस अधिकारी का उस समाचारपत्र वाले के साथ बनती नहीं है। अब वह अधिकारी जब उसको आप अधिकार दे रहे हैं तो क्या वह इस अधिकार का उस समाचारपत्र के खिलाफ उपयोग नहीं कर सकेगा और उस समाचारपत्र पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा सकेगा, उस पर रोक नहीं लगा सकता है। आखिर इसको तय कौन करेगा कि फला आदमी जो कार्रवाई कर रहा है यह आपत्तिजनक है ? वास्तव में चीज क्या है इसको तय कौन करेगा ? आप क्यों इस पावर को लेना चाहते हैं ? आपके पास पहले से बहुत सी पावर्ज हैं। आप उनका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। और अधिक पावर्ज लेना ठीक नहीं है। आपको इस तरह का बिल लाना शोभा नहीं देता है। आज की हमारे जो प्रेस हैं उनकी सैंसर किया जाता है, जो टैलीफोन हैं उनको टैप किया जाता है। हर पत्र की जांच होती है। हर पत्र की नकल रखी जाती है।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

पत्रों की फोटो कापी रखी जाती है। आज भी इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां चल रही हैं। इस पावर को लेने के बाद क्या इसका निजी कामों में उपयोग आप नहीं करेंगे? आप राज्य सरकारों को अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं इसका जम कर विरोध करता हूं। काफी लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया है। आपका जो मधुर स्वभाव है, जो मीठी मुस्कान है, उसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि आप इस बिल को वापिस ले लेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the parliamentary techniques of the Opposition is to confuse and confound an issue and, if that is so, I congratulate my friends on the Opposite side who have achieved their aims for a short while. But facts speak for themselves. The conduct of this Government is clearly borne out by the fact that what we are doing by this Bill is shedding power rather than adding more power.

In that context, I would like to draw the attention of my friends opposite to the provisions which are being dropped out from the parent Bill. Under the existing Act of 1885, Section 5(2) lays down that if any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under sub-section (1) was in the interest of public safety, a certificate of the Central Government or, as the case may be, of the State Government shall be conclusive proof of that. I am dropping this provision under the 1885 Act which has existed all these 25 years of freedom also. I was looking into my records and to assure my friends opposite, particularly, Shri Sarjoo Pandey who has suddenly developed some doubts about us after the Mid-term poll. I must tell him that this power was never used. Even these absolute powers which the 1885 Act conferred on us have never been used by us while there was the United Front Government in West Bengal, there was the United Front Government in Kerala, there were United Front Governments in a number of States, which were opposed to the Central Government, that is, the Congress Government.

**15.00 hrs.**

Now, there was no conflict and there has never been a conflict between the DMK Government and the Central Government in spite of the fact that these particular provisions continued to form part of the legislative power which was conferred on the executive by the Act of 1885. The whole thing started like this. The Law Commission suggested that these provisions of the Act as they existed were contrary to the Art. 19(2) of the Constitution, that is, the fundamental rights. Therefore, the Law Commission has recommended that this particular law should be amended so as to bring it in conformity with the fundamental rights.

Now, a plea has been made that perhaps this will attack the fundamental rights like the freedom of speech and freedom of expression. To that, my assurance is that what we have done by this amending sort of Bill is that we are trying to remove any arbitrary power which was made available to the Government by the Act of 1885 and completely bring it in consonance with the constitutional powers. That is, the protection of the whole judiciary will be available to anybody who feels that his particular fundamental rights has been attacked by a particular act done under the powers of this Act. That is what we are trying to see.

Secondly, an hon. friend has said : what do you mean by these words 'public safety', 'sovereignty' or 'emergency'? Who will define them? These words are exactly those that are used in the Constitution and in fact the Act of 1902 had given somewhat a wider sort of meaning to these exemptions. Of course, they are reasonable restrictions on the fundamental rights. We have not taken all of them because certain situations are covered by other laws. In the instant case, only those which have been referred to in Sec. 5 and not covered by other Acts including the DIR have been taken. That was the advice of the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry and the legal opinion is that they needed these powers though the occasion for the use of them in the last five years came only twice.

Once in 1968 in which case the Government of India told the officer down below that he had erred in taking a particular action which he should

not have taken and this House was told by the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications that the Government regretted the whole incident. So far as the other action was concerned, it was connected with the Indo-Pak war and it arose when one non-accredited correspondent from Agartala was trying to send, if I may say so, an alarming news about troop movement. These two incidents came to my notice from the records that are available. But the Act existed from 1885. It says :

> "Nothing in sub-clause (a) shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent a State from making any law in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of :
>
> "(1) the sovereignty and integrity of India—" exactly the same words used by us here.
>
> "(2) the security of the State.."—exactly the same words used by us here, and
>
> "(3) friendly relations with foreign States .. ." exactly the words used by us.
>
> "(4) public order.."—exactly the words used by us here.
>
> "(5) decency or morality.."—it is covered and taken care of by other legislative acts.
>
> "(6) or in relation to contempt of court.."—again that is covered by other Acts.
>
> "(7) defamation or incitement to an offence.."—the General Clauses Act normally lays down as to what these things are and what they mean. There are judgments of courts which clearly say that the Government, acting within the provisions of this particular proviso of Sec 2.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: For anything you can apply 'public order'.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : We have been here long enough. We have never misused the power.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No question of you. You are delegating it to the State Governments and they, in turn, are delegating the power to the SDOs.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The Government of India and those State Governments, whether they are United Front Government or Congress Government have not so far misused these powers.

**15.05 hrs.**

*At this stage two visitors from the Public Gallery shouted and threw some leaflets on the floor of the House.*

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : There has not been a single case so far. If they could point out any case, they would have been justified in what they say, but during the last 25 years, there has not been a single case where the misuse of this particular power took a certain direction either by the State Government or by the Union Government. Nothing of that sort had happened. Therefore, I should like to allay the fears that have been expressed and I would like to say that what is being sought to be achieved through this Bill is to bring the power of the Government within the four corners of the Constitution which guarantees fundamental rights rather than abridge fundamental rights.

The second point raised was this. I was really startled when, I heard my friend talking about the DMK Government trying to send information and we, stopping it in the way, in the name of friendly relations with other countries and so on and so forth. Unfortunately, Sir, one thing is happening. Whereas the relationship between the DMK Government chief and their Cabinet and the Central Cabinet and the Prime Minister has been one which can be called admirable, there are people on the way, who are always trying to talk something, to drive a wedge between the two. I hope my friend will not fall a prey into that trap, to imagine something which we never have in mind. After all, the DMK Government has been in Government for such a long time. My friend Mr. Dinen Dada's Government was in West Bengal and they did some terrible acts which no Government would have done. But we never stopped their publicity ; we never stopped anything, because this is not our record. We have never done this for the last 25 years.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

Somebody said that vilence was the language of the ruling party. Again, this is a very wild allegation, uot having been borne out by facts at all. We have never declared an emergency except when it was absolutely necessary, in the interest of the sovereignty of India. It is always easy to make a wild charge but it is absolutely impossible to substantiate the same. I do not want to dwel more on this particular point.

Shri Kachawaiji feels that somebody could use his personal vendetta against the party or person in the Government of these particular areas. I can assure him that much wider power was available to us and is available to us, which this House has given to us, but which has never been misused. Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya's party has not pointed out a single case. They send telegrams even to persons outside, who are not very friendly to this country. Not a single telegram was stopped by us. Even the Communist party (Marxists) send telegrams to China or telegrams to any part of the World. They were never stopped. What he says is not based on facts. I do not want to argue on emotion. My only submission is, I expected, as a reasonable man, he would give us a chit and say, "yes, you have much wider power, thank you very much, you never made use of them". And then he should have said : "What you are trying to do is in conformity with the four corners of the Constitution. Congratulations." But, instead of that, he acuses us of so many things which are not warranted by facts. He just points his accusing finger at us ; but what he says is not borne out by facts ; what he is doing is something which is misguided and if he has to point out his accusing finger against anybody, it is against those who are mis-informed about the thing, who try to confuse the issue.

With these words I close and I hope the House will understand the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the clauses. For clause 2, an amendment has been given notice of by Shri B. V. Naik. Is he moving it ?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since there are no amendments, I shall put all the clauses etc. together to vote.

The question is :

"That Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

**15.12 hrs.**

## DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Government are deeply committed to promote national integration and maintain the secular character of our democratic framework and have indicated on several occasions in clear terms that no effort would be spared for dealing with the problems relating to communalism. The people of this country are deeply conscious of the value of national unity and secularism. They have clearly demonstrated this in unmistakable terms twice within a period of one year by giving their mandate for secularism.

Consistent with this mandate, several legislative measures have already been undertaken.

As the House is aware, in 1969, we had made more stringent the provisions of law dealing with elements responsible for creating mistrust and ill-feeling between different sections of the people. This had been done by virtue of the enactment of the Criminal and Election Laws Amendment Act of 1969, whereby the scope of section 153A and section 505 of the IPC was enlarged and greater punishments were laid down. Government had also taken powers to prevent the publication of inflammatory material.

As the House is aware, more recently, we have enacted the Crinimal Law Amendment Act, 1972 to deal with associations whose activities are prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony, prejudicial to the interests of national integration and prejudicial to all the essentials of secular democracy.

The present Bill seeks to bring to book more expeditiously persons guilty of offences connected with communal incidents. It may recalled that the National Integration Council in its meeting at Srinagar in June, 1968 had recommended that offences should be investigated and the offenders prosecuted promptly and that prosecutions once launched should not be withdrawn; Special courts with summary powers to deal with offences connected with communal incidents should be constituted. The recommendation was forwarded to all State Governments for necessary action. The reports received from the State Governments indicated that whenever necessary, they were appointing additional magistrates to expedite trial of cases arising out of communal disturbances. But considerable delays continue to occur in the disposal of such cases. The recommendation of the National Integration Council was, therefore, examined to see whether the offences committed during communal disturbances could be made triable by special courts as distinct from appointment of additional magistrate and in accordance with an expeditious and special procedure.

Such trials by special courts acocrding to a special procedure would not be possible under the existing law, except in West Bengal where there is a special law called the West Bengal tribunals of Criminal Jurisdiction Act, 1952 for trial of certain classes of offences by special courts. No, legislation is, therefore, necesary, which may be undertaken either by Parliament or by the State legislatures.

The interest of uniformity deems it necessary for Parliament to undertake the legislation. The State Governments have been consulted in regard to the proposed legislation.

The Bill does not require any detailed explanatory statement. I will only briefly explain the essential features of the Bill. Cl. 3 enables the State Government to declare any area within the State where extensive communal disturbances have occurred as a disturbed area. The notification for this purpose can be made also with restrospective effect. The notification could be issued initially for a period of three months and can be extended from time to time. Thereafter, under cl. 4 the State Government can constitute the necessary number of special courts for the purpose of trial of offences set out in the Schedule to the Bill committed in the area declared to be a disturbed area. Cl. 5 empowers the special courts to try all scheduled offences in any disturbed area and also any other offence with which the accused may be charged at the same trial, if it is connected with the scheduled oftence. Cl. 6 enables the special court to take cognisance without committal proceedings of any scheduled offence. It also enables the special court to try a scheduled offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years in a summary way in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure for summons cases. In the case of any conviction in such trial, the special court can pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years. Cl. 7 provides that the special court can transfer cases to regular courts when the offence, although a scheduled offence is unconected with the disturbances.

It would be seen that the principal advantages of the suggested legislation would be (1) that the time taken by committal proceedings in cases triable by courts of sessions will be eliminated, and (2) that since the trial according to the summons procedure under the

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Code of Criminal Procedure involves less delay and because a large number of offences generally committed during communal disturbances are punishable only with imprisonment of upto three years, the trial of such cases according to the summons procedure will thus be more expeditious.

The House is already aware that the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill which is being scrutinised by a Joint Committee also seeks to do away with committal proceedings in respect of cases triable by special courts. But the power of summary trial given to the special courts under this Bill are more than that envisaged in the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill. Fistrly, whereas the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill provides for summary trial only in respect of offences not punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, the present Bill provides for summary trial in respect of the scheduled offences punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with fine or with both. Secondly, whereas the Code of Criminal Proecdure Bill provides that in such summary trials no sentence of imprisonment exceeding six months can be passed, the present Bill empowers the special courts to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

It would, therefore, be seen that the Bill would be providing a more expeditious procedure of trial in respect of a larger number of offences generally committed during communal disturbances. It will be seen that the object of the Bill is to expedite the dispoal of criminal cases arising out of communal disturbances. It would be a clear warning to offenders in such cases arising out of communal disturbances that the law would take its own course expeditiously, which by itself may have a deterrent effect in regard to the commission of such offences. Prompt disposal of such cases would also restore the confidence of all sections of the people in the administrative machinery and would also erase unhappy memories that would linger if there were delays in the disposal of such cases. With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): I rise to oppose this Bill. First I wish to recall how the situation in the country has improved after the Simla agreement. The whole situation in the Indian sub-continent has radically improved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just a minute, Mr. Biren Dutta. I am sorry to interrupt you. Certain amendments to the motion for consideration are to be moved. I will call you again. Now, there is an amendment to the motion for consideration, given notice of by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He is not here. Then, Mr. M. C. Gaga. Are you moving ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I am moving the motion that it be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is only one amendment that you have given notice of, and that is for circulation of the Bill. Are you moving it ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : No, Sir. But I have already given notice—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have no other amendment in your name here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): He wants to move his motion for reference to the Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That amendment is not before me.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I have already submitted...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are certain rules for giving amendments. (*Interruption*) Order please. Will you sit down ? There are certain rules. You have to give notice of amendments at a particular time within a particular period. If you have not done it within that time, I take no notice of it.. Yes, Shri Biren Dutta.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Sir, I was referring to the situation in the sub-continent of India which has much

improved, and this change is reflected in the Simla agreement. Nobody will deny that the country, after defeating the conspiracies of divisive forces, is witnessing a situation where the progressive forces, in the national interests both in India and Pakistan, are asserting themselves to achieve more and more of people's democratic rights. The people of Pakistan as well as the people of India are addressing themselves to this task and are reorganising the whole of the sub-continent not on the basis of confrontation but on the basis of peaceful co-operation. We have seen how, at the time of the Bangladesh crisis, the whole of India stood as one man and supported their cause, and they showed that no longer can the people of India be affected by the communal and divisive forces.

At this juncture, to bring such a Bill before the House is to mar the image of the progressive forces not only in India but also the progressive forces of Pakistan. I am astonished how, at this juncture, the Minister has brought such a Bill before this House, empowering that any area or on the ground that, or on the fear that there will be communal riots. I request you to consider seriously whether such a Bill should at all be discussed in this House at this point of time.

What is happening? In Bangladesh, we have seen that the communal forces have been isolated and the forces of democracy have taken root. In Pakistan as well, you are seeing that the forces of democracy are asserting themselves. Here in India we have witnessed the growth and development of the RSS, the Jan Sangh and similar types of communal organisations, but we have also been seeing that these divisive forces are now declining; they are now declining forces. So, if you have eyes to see, you can see that the root-cause of the development of communalism, divisive tendencies and provincialism lies in the influence of the imperialist forces or the exploiting classes of India who try to maintain these forces in our social fabric so as to gain something out of that divisionalism, communal or provincial or otherwise.

Now all over the sub continent these forces are being defeated and the forces of progress under the leadership of the working class people are asserting themselves. They fought the imperialists and driven them out of this sub continent. They helped to drive out the American imperialists from Bangla Desh and they are trying to drive out the forces of reaction who nourish this type of communalism and division in India. Look at Calcutta or Bombay, people of all areas from U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other places gather in factories, schools and establishments and are fighting for their rights against foreign and Indian vested interests unitedly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you in favour of special courts?

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: No. I say that this Bill should not have been brought at this stage. I am going into the intentions of this Government why they bring forward this Bill at this time. The Government joined hands with communal forces like the Muslim League in Kerala for forming a Government. What is their attitude towards the Jana Sangh and the R.S.S., Jamaiat Islam and other forces of communalism? They are soft to them. It is against the real democratic unity of the people that this Bill is aimed.

You will be astonished that under this Bill any area can be declared as a disturbed area. I opposed a similar type of Bill when Shri K. C. Pant brought forward declaring the whole of Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya or certain parts thereof as disturbed areas. I warned the House that it was the beginning of such Bills. You have not heard of any disturbance in Tripura. After passing that Act, a part of Tripura had been declared as a disturbed area. What is the disturbance? There is no news to Parliament, nothing in the papers. But the fact is that there is no food in Tripura and people are dying out of starvation. They are not willing to die in the hilly villages. They want to come to the plains and share the food with the people living there. That is why it has been declared as a disturbed area.

I ask the minister if he has heard anything happening in Tripura to be declared as a disturbed area. At this juncture of our history when we should encourage the people saying, "You have given up the communal feeling and you are trying to get out of the influences of foreign imperialists and vested interests, "Go ahead!", instead of saying that, you are saying that you are not believing the people of India and so you want this power to declare an area as

[Shri Biren Datta]

disturbed area. That is why I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel and I request the minister not to mar the image of progressive India by bringing such a Bill before the House.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I thought that nobody could have any objection to the basic object of this Bill. Of course, to some of the provisions of the Bill I have got my reservations and I hope the minister will clarify them. But I was surprised to hear from the previous speaker that he has objection to the Bill because according to him the communal forces are decaying and this Bill is not necessary. It is true that communal and reactionary forces are decaying. But let us face facts. The facts are that these forces have not completely vanished. They are in existence and because of that, we have to bring various legislations including amendments to the IPC. By this Bill, we are trying to apply some chemicals to foster the growth of decay of these forces. I do not know how my Marxist friend can have any objection to it. He criticised us saying that we are not fighting the Jan Sangh and RSS. The records of this House and the records of our party both inside the House and outside will amply prove that the Congress Party has always fought reactionary forces. On the contrary, my Marxist friends have been talking at times of joining hands with reactionary parties to fight the Congress. That itself shows who is fighting whom.

Coming to the provisions of this Bill, nobody can have any objection to the basic objects of the Bill, which seeks to provide for speedy remedy in the case of certain kinds of offences. We have seen that in our country, there is great delay in disposal of cases, with the result that the very purpose for which a man is punished is to a great extent lost in many cases. The purpose of punishment is both punitive and preventive. The purpose is to punish him for doing a wrongful act and also to prevent others from doing it and set an example so that others may not commit a similar offence. But if a long time is taken in the disposal of the case, the purpose is naturally lost. If somebody commits an offence today and if he is punished after 5 or 6 or 10 years, that does not create any impact on me. Therefore, speedy disposal is necessary and it should be mandatory and essential particularly for social offences. The scheme of the Bill is that if a State Government is satisfied that in any area within the State extensive disturbance of the public peace and tranquility has taken place by reason of differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial language or regional groups or castes or communities, then it may declare such an area to be a disturbed area. So, an area will be declared as disturbed only when this condition precedent is satisfied. I do not think anybody can have any apprehension that this declaration of disturbed areas will be politically motivated or politically used.

If the area is declared as "disturbed area", for the purpose of providing speedy trial of scheduled offences the State Government will create special courts. I have not been able to gather from the Act itself whether the Government is contemplating the creation of temporary courts or permanent courts. If the government is thinking of creating permanent courts, undoubtedly there will be heavy cost for the State exchequer. Government should see whether the workload of such offences will permit the creation of permanent courts. If the government is thinking of creating only temporary courts, then I feel that the qualifications for which they are asking are so high that they will not be able to get sufficient number of people. Section 4(3) of the Bill says that person shall not be qualified for appointement as a judge of a Special Court unless he is qualified for appointment as a judge of a High Court, or has experience of at least one year as sessions judge or additional sessions judge. The power which is conferred by this enactment is more in the nature of magisterial power. Therefore, I do not know why you are insisting on the qualification of a High Court judge. As such, I have given notice of an amendment that a person who is qualified to be appointed as a sessions judge should be qualified to be appointed to the special court. Because, the special court will not be trying graver offences than offences tried by a sessions judge. If a new man having the qualifications of a sessions judge can try such offences, why are you wanting greater qualifications in such cases? We know that

the condition of the country is such that in most of the States persons with greater qualifications are not very keen to come to the judicial service, particularly if the service is temporary.

My next most serious objection is to a provision in this Bill which says that all the offences which have been mentioned in the schedule to this Act will be triable by the special court. In the schedule we find sections of the Indian Penal Code like sections 121, 143, 145, 302, 303 and so on. If the offences are committed in pursuance of the reasons mentioned in section 3, then only they should be tried by the special court. Suppose a man commits murder in a disturbed area, which has nothing to do with either communal, linguistic or religious disturbance, why are you making the offence triable by the special court? If you make all such offences triable by the special court, there will not be expeditious disposal of the case. Secondly, Section 7 says :

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 5, where, after taking congnizance of any scheduled offence, a Special Court is of opinion that the offence is one which does not form part or arise out of, or that it is unconnected with any such disturbance as is referred to in section 3, it may transfer the case for trial to any court having jurisdiction under the Code."

I feel that if this option is given to the special court, then it will be violative of article 14, because if a man commits a murder in an area which is not a disturbed area he will be tried under the procedure laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code and if he commits a murder in a disturbed area he will be tried under the procedure laid down in this Act. If the offence committed in the disturbed area has no rational relation with the object of this enactment, then the courts will undoubtedly hold that it is discriminatory and violative of article 14 and declare it illegal. Therefore, I strongly object to the entire gamut of offences being mentioned in the Schedule and being brought under the provisions of this Bill. This Bill should confine itself only to such offences which occur because of religious, racial or language disturbances between different regional groups, castes or communities. In that case, we can except speedier trial and we can expect that the courts will not strike down the provisions of this Act.

Coming to other provisions of this Bill, in clause 6, it has been said that so far as an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for more than three years is concerned, it will be tried as a warrant case and other cases will be trialed in a summary way. My request to the hon. Minister will be that, I think, it is better to delete the serious offence of murder from the purview of this Act. After all, the murder is an offence where a person loses liberty for life or the life itself. The person would feel that he has been denied a procedure simply because an area has been declared a disturbed area. The number of murders that take place because of communal or religious disturbances are not of great number in the country. Therefore, I feel, considering the gravity of the offence, Sections 302 to 304 should be deleted from the Scheduled of this Act and the person should be at least that much of a feeling that the gravity of the offence being such, he has been allowed all opportunities which are allowed under the ordinary procedure of law.

Secondly, I feel, some latitude should be given to courts or some discretion should be given to courts to judge whether a case should be tried in a summary way or according to the summons procedure. Summary way is a very compact procedure. It may be that in such type of cases, there may be many accused and there may be many witnesses and it may not be possible to try a case in a summary way or, if it is tried in a summary way there may not be proper justice. In the Criminal Procedure Code, there is a provision that if the courts feels that the case is not a proper one which should be dealt with in a summary way, the court is allowed the discretion to use the summons procedure. Why are we not allowing the same discretion here? I feel, we should use the same discretion here. The ordinary procedure should be the summary way but, if a court feels, considering the number of accused or considering the number of witnesses or considering the complexity of the crime, that it is not desirable to try the case in a summary way, the discretion should be left to the court that it can be tried according to the summons procedure.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

So far as the trial in a summary way is concerned, the proviso to clause 6(3) makes an interesting reading. It says :

> "Provided that in the case of any conviction in a summary trial under this section, it shall be lawful for a Special Court to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years."

Is it a substantive provision or a procedural provision ? Does this provision empower the court to give punishment upto two years ? If you keep the proviso that empowers the court in a summary way to give punishment upto two years, there are certain offences mentioned in the Schedule for which the maximum punishment is six months' imprisonment How are you permitting the court in a summary way to deal with a case of imprisonment for two years when the maximum punishment laid down under the Criminal Procedure Code is six months You may say that this is a procedural part of it and that the court, where the punishment is two years or more, will be allowed to give a punishment of two years I feel drafting of the Bill has not been very happy

I have also given an amendment saying

> '(3A) That in case of any conviction in a trial under sub-section (3), it shall be lawful for the court to impose any sentence authorised by law for punishment of such offence but in case of summary trial the period of imprisonment shall not exceed two years"

Now, I come to clause 7 which gives an unfettered discretion to the Special Court either to transfer or not to transfer a case There is no guide-line laid down as to in which cases the Special Court will be competent to transfer or not to transfer a case. Clause 7 says :

> " . after taking cognizance of any scheduled offence, a Special Court is of opinion that the offence is one which does not form part or arise out of or that it is unconnected with any such disturbance as it referred to in section 3, it may transfers the case for trial to any court having jurisdiction under the Code."

Such unguided and un-canalised power in the hands of the Special Court is violative of article 14 and from that point of view also, I feel clause 7 should not be there.

So, my respectful submission to the hon Minister will be that this Bill, not being very properly drafted—I do not know whether I am entitled to say so—should be scrutinised and, I feel the campus of the Bill should be narrowed down There should be an amendment in the scheduled offences and only those cases where offences are committed because of the reasons mentioned in section 3 should be tried by the Special Courts and not otherwise and subject to what other amendments I have given I hope, the learned hon Minister will try to clarify the points that I have raised in this debate

**श्री सरजू पांडे** (गाजीपुर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने रखा गया है मैं इस का विरोध करता हू । माननीय मत्री जी ने अपने भाषण मे कहा है कि इस तरह के बिल की सिफारिश अमृतसर कांग्रेस मे हुई थी और इसलिये हुई थी कि जहा जहा साम्प्रदायिक दगे होते हैं उन पर कंट्रोल करने के लिये या जल्दी से अपराधियो को सजा देने के लिये इस बिल की आवश्यकता उस समय महसूस की गयी थी ।

**15.46 hrs.**

[SHRI K N TIWARY *in the Chair*]

मैं यह समझता हू कि हमारे देश मे जो साम्प्रदायिक दगे हो रहे हैं, यही बात है कि इन का निवारण होना चाहिये, मगर मैं समझता हू कि इस बिल से कोई प्रभाव न दगाइयो पर पडेगा और न इस से अपराध रुकेगे बल्कि सीधे सीधे इस बिल का मिसयूज होगा, और खास तौर से उन लोगो के विरुद्ध इस का प्रयोग किया जायेगा जो कि माइनारिटी मे हैं ।

अभी मत्री जी सेक्युलैरिज्म की बात कर रहे थे । थोडे दिन की बात है अलीगढ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट इसी हाउस से पास हुआ, और हम सब जानते हैं कि ठीक पास हुआ । मगर हमारे देश के मुसलमानो ने उस बिल का विरोध जुलूस निकाल कर नही किया और न ही जगह जगह उस के विरोध में प्रदर्शन किये, बल्कि

काले बिल्ले लगाये । बनारस, फिरोजाबाद और अलीगढ में यही हुआ । लेकिन जो कुछ पुलिस ने किया मैं समझता हूं इतना शर्मनाक वाकया कहीं नहीं हुआ । फिरोजाबाद में मुझे बतलाया गया कि आखिर लोगों ने क्या किया ? मालूम हुआ कि एक आदमी ने सारा काला कपड़ा अपने जिस्म में लपेट रखा था और इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ नारा लगा रहा था । लेकिन उस के विपरीत जनसंघ के भाई क्या कर रहे हैं ? शिमला समझौता, जिस का कि इस सदन ने एक स्वर से समर्थन किया, उस के विरोध में रात दिन जनसंघ के लोग जुलूस निकालते हैं, तरह तरह का गंदे से गंदा प्रचार करते हैं, मगर न पुलिस और न मंत्री उस की परवाह करते हैं । लेकिन दूसरी कम्युनिटी के लोग अगर अपना जबान खोलते हैं तो पुलिस भी उन के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेती है, और इस प्रकार का ऐक्शन लेता है जैसे मालूम होता है कि एक स्पेशल दल की हो वह पुलिस ही । इसी तरह से इस ऐक्ट के मातहत साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को आप कभी भी सजा नहीं देंगे जिन से हम को खतरा है । आज माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के लोग कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगा नहीं कर सकते, इस का मुझे पूरा विश्वास है । अगर कोई खतरा है तो हिन्दू साम्प्रदायवाद से है जिस के नेता सारे देश में गड़बड़ी करते हैं । उन को न आप का कानून पूछता है और न पुलिस पूछती है । इसलिये इस बिल से कोई अपराध नहीं रुकेगा, बल्कि उल्टे यह होगा कि ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में पावर देंगे जो सही माने में हमारे देश की सेक्युलरिज्म को नुकसान पहुंचायेंगे और इस कानून से कभी भी उन लोगों को बराबरी का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा जो किसी बात का विरोध करना चाहते हैं । हमारे देश में सब को विरोध प्रकट करने का हक है । अगर किसी को शिमला समझौता अच्छा नहीं लगता तो उन को विरोध का हक है, लेकिन साथ ही अगर कोई ऐक्ट इस सदन से पास होता है और देश की कोई कम्युनिटी समझती है कि हमारे ऊपर उस कानून का बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है तो उस को भी विरोध प्रकट करने का पूरा हक है । मगर एक को हक न देना और दूसरी कम्युनिटी को पूरी छूट देना, मैं समझता हूं कि इस से इस बिल का मिसयूज होगा, और इस से साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं रुकेंगे ।

जहां भी दंगे हुए हैं, मैं ने सब जगह देखा । अभी मैं बनारस गया, मुझे पता लगा कि पुलिस के लोग खड़े हो कर खुद लोगों को बुला कर कहते थे कि लूटते क्यों नहीं । टेलीफ़ोन काट दिये, हर तरह से उन को घेर लिया और लोगों को बुला कर कहा कि इन को लूटो । और उन लोगों के मकानात लूटे गये जो किसी तरह से साम्प्रदायिक-दंगे में शामिल नहीं थे । इसी तरह से दूसरी जगहों में है । मेरा यह कहना है कि जो बिल आप ला रहे हैं उस से आप एक खास कम्युनिटी को हैरेस कर रहे हैं और जो हमारे देश के हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिक तत्व हैं उन को कभी नहीं दबाया जायेगा और न उन के खिलाफ इस बिल का इस्तेमाल होगा । आखिर इस से क्या लाभ होगा ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता हूं कि इस बिल में जो राज्य सरकारों को डिस्टर्ब्ड एरियाज डिक्लेअर करने का अधिकार दिया गया है और अपराधों का ट्रायल करने की व्यवस्था की गई है उस में आई० पी० सी० की सभी धाराओं 120, 143, 45, 83, 93 के अन्तर्गत ट्रायल करने का काम स्पेशल कोर्टस को दिया जायेगा । लेकिन मान लीजिये कि जिस एरिया को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया डिक्लेअर किया है उस में दो भाइयों का झगड़ा हो जाता है, खेत के बारे में लड़ाई हो जाती है या किसी आर्थिक मामले को ले कर लड़ाई हो जाती है तो फिर उन का ट्रायल होगा या नहीं क्योंकि जब डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया डिक्लेअर होता है तब इस तरह के अफेन्सेज में रुकावट करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । वह कैसे साबित होगा ? इस में किसी तरह का रेविजन होना चाहिये जिस के द्वारा साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों के अलावा जो लोग लूट मार करते हैं, और बदमाश हैं

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

कानून के बारे में शिकायत करते हैं, जिन का साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उन को डिफरेन्शिएट किया जा सके। ऐसे लोगों के ट्रायल का अधिकार उन को होगा इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था इस बिल में नहीं है। इस में आई० पी० सी० के सारे सेक्शन्स के ट्रायल रखे गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस की रुकावट के लिये आप के पास क्या व्यवस्था है। जो झगड़े साम्प्रदायिक मसलों को ले कर होते हैं उन में मारपीट होती है, घर लूट लिये जाते हैं, आदमी मारे जाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे वाकयात भी होते हैं जिन का साम्प्रदायिक मामलों में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। उन को डिफरेन्शिएट करने के लिये इस बिल में व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में समरी ट्रायल की व्यवस्था की गई है जिस में दो साल तक की सजा हो सकती है। यह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि इस में पूरा अदालती न्याय नहीं होता। जो लोग जजमेंट करने के लिये बैठते हैं या जो लोग केसेज लाते हैं वह हमारे देश में इस तरह के लोग हैं कि उन पर भरोसा नहीं किया जा सकता। वह लोग कितने गलत तरीके से काम करते हैं इस का तजुर्बा हम सब को है। किस तरह की हमारी पुलिस है, यह पुलिस कितना अन्याय करती है इस के बारे में खुद पंडित जी ने अपनी किताब "मेरी कहानी" में बहुत सी बात लिखी हैं। पुलिस के लोग कितना अन्याय करते हैं इस की कोई और मिसाल नहीं है। उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में यह अधिकार होगा। वह मुकदमे चलायेंगे, लोगों को गिरफ्तार करेंगे। मुझे मालूम है कि किस तरह से गुनाहगारों को न पकड़ कर के बेगुनाहों को जेल में डाल जाता है। वहां न कोई डिफेन्स होगा न गवाहियां होंगी। वह उन का समरी ट्रायल कर के उन को दो साल की सजा दे देंगे। यह हमारे संविधान की स्पिरिट के खिलाफ है कि किसी आदमी को बगैर इस बात का मौका दिये हुए कि वह अपने आप को निर्दोष साबित कर सके उस को सजा दे देने का अधिकार आप स्पेशल कोर्टस को दे दें। मैं समझता हूं कि यह चीज गलत होगी। यहां पर समरी ट्रायल की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश में कम्यूनल झगड़े न हों तो आप को सही मानों में सेकुलर बनना होगा और पूरी मशीन को सेकुलर बनाना होगा। जो भी हमारे अफसर हैं, नेता हैं उन सब को सेकुलर-माइन्डेड बनाना होगा क्योंकि यह एक सामाजिक बीमारी है। जो ऐसे साम्प्रदायिक विचारों के लोग हैं उन के विचारों का परिमार्जन किये बिना अगर आप इस तरह का ऐक्ट बनायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह सरासर गलत होगा। आखिर वह लोग तो फैसला करेंगे कि कौन लोग साम्प्रदायिक मामलों में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं कौन नहीं। यह वह लोग हैं जो लोग खुद कम्यूनल हैं। अगर उन को अधिकार दिया गया तो वह ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ कर लायेंगे जो बेगुनाह होंगे।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि अव्वल तो इस बिल की जरूरत नहीं है हालांकि यह सही है कि हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक तत्व बढ़ रहे हैं। इस की जड़ समाज में है और वह लोग नाना प्रकार की खुराफात देश में करते हैं लेकिन यहां पर सब के साथ ईक्वल ट्रीटमेंट होना चाहिये। जहां आप मुस्लिम सम्प्रदाय का दमन करते हैं वहां आप जन संघ के भाइयों को भी सबक दीजिये। जो नाना प्रकार की खुराफात करते हैं, झूठा प्रचार करते हैं, गन्दे नारे लगाते हैं उनके खिलाफ आपने आज तक कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया। आप बता दें कि किसी के खिलाफ आपने कोई कार्रवाई की है। बिल में आपने सभी को इकट्ठा कर रखा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए जो प्रोवीजन है उस में आप कोई छेद न करें। कम्युनल डिसटरबैंस और मामूली डिसटरबैंस में आप छेद न करें। स्पेशल पावर आप ले लें लेकिन यह छेद आप अवश्य करें। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो न्याय नहीं मिलेगा और

बेगुनाह लोग सजा पाएंगे और इससे और भी ज्यादा खराबी समाज में पैदा होगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : जिन लोगों ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है उन्होंने कहा है कि जो नान कम्युनल झगड़े होंगे उनको भी स्पेशल कोर्टस ट्राई करेंगी। यह बात बिलकुल नहीं है। आप क्लाज 7 को देखें। जो नान कम्युनल झगड़े होंगे उनको सीधे और कोर्ट में भेजा जाएगा। आप क्लाज 7 को पढ़ लें।

कम्युनल और भाषाई इत्यादि झगड़े बहुत दिनों से चलते आ रहे हैं। कोर्ट में जा कर ये पड़े रहते हैं और चूंकि इस में देरी हो जाती है, इस वास्ते दोषी व्यक्तियों को सजा नहीं हो पाती है। इस वास्ते जो बिल लाया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। इस बिल को लाना बहुत जरूरी था। हमारी स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई से ले कर आज तक सभी लोग चिल्लाते रहे हैं कि गुजरात में, रांची तथा दूसरी जगहों पर झगड़े हुए हैं और जो झगड़े कराने वाले लोग थे वे छूट गए हैं। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल लाया गया है।

बाकी रही बात पांडे जी की। उन्होंने कहा है कि पुलिस वालों को आप अधिकार दे रहे हैं। आखिर हम को कोई मशीनरी तो रखनी ही होगी और उसके ऊपर हम को डिपेंड करना ही पड़ेगा फिर चाहे वह पुलिस की मशीनरी हो या मैजिस्ट्रेसी हो। किसी न किसी आदमी पर निर्भर तो करना ही पड़ेगा। दुनिया के किसी भी देश में ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी न किसी मशीनरी पर डिपेंड न किया जाता हो। पांडे जी ने कहा कि यहां रूल आफ ब्यूरोक्रेसी है। दुनिया में कहीं ब्यूरोक्रेसी इतनी शक्तिशाली नहीं है जितनी यहां है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बज रही है। कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पांडे जी कह रहे थे कि पुलिस ज्यादती करती है। मैं एक किताब जो हाल में निकली है 'चाइना टूडे' नामक उसको पढ़ रहा था। जितना ब्यूरोक्रेसी का बोलबाला रूस में है उससे अधिक दुनिया के किसी देश में नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी का विरोध करना पांडे जी के लिए ठीक नहीं है, उचित नहीं है। हां, हम लोग ब्यूरोक्रेसी का विरोध करते हैं क्योंकि हम उस के भुक्त भोगी हैं।

आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पावर दे रहे हैं। यह सही है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट किसी भी एरिया को डिस्टर्बड एरिया घोषित करेगी और यह पावर उसके पास रहेगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस में थोड़ा सा सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का भी हाथ होना चाहिये। किसी एरिया को डिस्टर्बड एरिया घोषित किया है किसी स्टेट ने वह कहां तक सही है और कहां तक गलत, इसका आपको भी देखना चाहिये। इसके लिए आप चाहे रूल्ज बनाएं या एमेंडमेंट रखें लेकिन कुछ न कुछ अवश्य किया जाना चाहिये। अगर कहीं भाषा को ले कर झगड़ा हो जाए या रिलिजन को ले कर झगड़ा हो जाए या और किसी किस्म का झगड़ा हो जाए तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी इस कार्य में कुछ हाथ आवश्यक होना चाहिये कि देखभाल करे।

क्लाज 4 के भाग 3ए० और बी० में आपने जज की क्या क्वालिफिकेशंज होंगी, यह लिखा है। मैं समझता हूं कि टैम्पोरेरी जज हमें बहाल नहीं करने चाहिये। परमानेंट केडर के जजों को ही ट्राई करने के लिए आपको भेजना चाहिये। जो टैम्पोरेरी जज होते हैं, उनकी क्वालिफिकेशंज चाहे जज बनने की हों, लेकिन अनुभव बताता है कि सरकार को खुश करने के लिए वे ज्यादा सजायें दे देते हैं। ब्रिटिश राज के जमाने में जब हम स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो हम देखते थे कि अगर कहीं झगड़ा हुआ, दंगा फसाद हुआ या गोली चली तो सरकार ऐसे आदमियों को बहाल करती थी जो उसके मनोनुकूल होते थे और वे जाकर ट्राई

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

करते थे । इस लिए मेरा ख्याल है कि केवल पर्मानेंट कैडर के जजों को ही रखना चाहिये । टेम्पोरेरी जजों को रखने से जस्टिस नहीं मिल पायेगा ।

**16.00 hrs.**

जहां तक सम्मरी ट्रायल का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को कौशमल काम करना चाहिये । मुझे अंग्रेजों के जमाने का एक वाकया याद है कि हमारे यहां एक जगह गोली चली थी और उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने सम्मरी ट्रायल कराया । हम लोग पटना तक गये, लेकिन नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक कोई भी हमारी बात सुनने वाला नहीं था और सम्मरी ट्रायल में सरकार के पक्ष की ही रिपोर्ट किया गया । सरकार को ऐसे नियम और उपनियम बनाने चाहिए कि जो जज सम्मरी ट्रायल के लिए नियुक्त किया जाये, वह ठीक तरह से काम करे । डिसटर्ब्ड एरिया होने के कारण ठीक गवाहियां भी नहीं मिलेंगी और सरकार को सही स्थिति का पता नहीं चलेगा ।

यह बिल ठीक है और मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं । हिन्दुस्तान के इनटेग्रेशन के लिए यह जरूरी है ।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs though I am of the view that this is a belated measure.

Before Independence, when the Britishers ruled us, they were able to exploit the differences prevailed among the people of India in the name of language and caste. They created divisive forces in the country in the name of religion. All of us are, especially in the year of Silver Jubilee Celebrations of our independence, aware of the circumstances under which the country was partitioned and how Mahatma Gandhi gave his life at the altar of unity of different communities living in the country.

As has been pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there are considerable delays in the disposal of criminal casecs arising out of communal disturbances and disturbances between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities For the speedy trial of such scheduled offences by establishing special courts in the disturbed areas, the Government want to control the frequent recurrence of atrocities committed in the name of religion. The National Integration Council made this salutory recommendation in 1968 and with all the legal luminaries available at the disposal of the Government it is strange that four years should have been allowed to elapse before giving legislative form to that recommendation.

Here, I would like to accuse the Government that, due to inordinate delay in bringing about such meaningful legislation, there is indirect encouragement for the communal disturbances. If the Government had enacted such laws when the communal forces started raising their heads, much bloodshed and many murders of innocent people could have been avoided We are all not like Mahatma Gandhi to go to the spot of disturbances, as he went in person to Naokali, and to put an end to the spread of such gruesome incidents We have to derive our strength from statutes. We can remedy the situation only by taking recourse to legislative processes. When this is the position, the Government should have realised this and brought forward legislative measures much earlier By not doing this, the Government have given impetus to communal conflicts, religious rivalries and language animosities. We have on one side the Aligarh Muslim University and on the other Banaras Hindu University. In Kerala we have got side by side Christian Colleges and Hindu Colleges. By permitting the establishment of educational institutions in the name of religion and community, the Government have helped the growth of communal animosities resulting in the loss of human lives.

Last month, over the Aligarh Muslim University Act, there were murders in Aligarh. I would like to know whether this area will be declared under this Bill as a disturbed area and whether such criminal atrocities will be enquired into. It is time that the Government come to grip with the growing violence in the country in the name of religion.

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

I was hearing carefully the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Some people seem to think that language is the main cause of frequent disturbances in the country. They are of the view that the Central Government should have all the powers to put an end to such language disturbances and the States should not be entrusted with any powers. I would like to point out here that language should be the cementing bond of unity and not the instrument of hatred and violence, which will put the national integration in jeopardy. I would emphatically say that unless the Central Government act impartially and dispassionately, there will not be any lasting solution to such serious problems. If the Government want to create any constructive impact of the implementation of this Bill, then they should not function in such a sluggish manner.

When you open the newspaper in the morning, every day you come across instances of inhuman atrocities committed on the Harijans. Harijans are murdered in day light and they are burnt alive. Even this morning this House discussed about the mass burning of Harijans in a village in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know whether the Government will declare such areas also as disturbed areas and establish special courts for the trial of criminal offences committed on the unarmed Harijans. In our country we have Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and so many other communities. But there is no community like the Hindu community in which the caste Hindus treat cruelly the Harijans. If such an act had been in force, many Harijan murders and incidents of burning Harijans alive could have been averted. We have given constitutional protection to the minorities. Though the Government have provided constitutional safeguards for the welfare of Harijans, who have got the equal right to live like the caste Hindus, the Central Government have failed to give protection to the life and honour of Harijans.

Before I conclude, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that wherever atrocities are committed on the Harijans, wherever they are burnt alive, wherever their honour and life are at stake in the hands of caste Hindus, the Government should declare such areas as disturbed areas and establish special courts for the speedy trial of criminal offences.

With these words, I conclude.

9—7 LSS/72

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति महोदय, देश की एकता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिये राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् ने कुछ सिफारिशें की थीं, उन के अनुसार इस बिल को नहीं बनाया गया है। उन्होंने कहा था—

> "Offences should be investigated and the offenders should be prosecuted promptly. Prosecutions once launched should not be withdrawn. Special courts with summary powers to deal with the offences connected with communal incidents should be constituted."

यह आप की राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की सिफारिश थी और इस परिषद् की सिफारिशों के आधार पर आपने इस बिल को पेश करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन इस विधेयक के बारे में जो आप की भावना थी, उस के एक अंग को ही इस में लिया गया है।

सभापति जी, आप इस के क्लाज 5 को लीजिये, जिस में कहा गया है—

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code or any other law, a scheduled offence committed in any disturbed area at any time during the period specified in the notification issued under section 3 in respect of such area or during that period as extended under the proviso to sub-section (2) of that section shall be triable, whether during or after such period, only by the Special Court constituted in or in relation to the disturbed area in which the offence has been committed."

आप के क्लाज 5 में जो डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया का सैक्शन 3 है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—now there is quorum.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्लाज 5 के अन्दर जो आपने रखा है कि कोई भी आफेन्स हो—whether it is not connected with the right or anything...

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

मैंने इस के सम्बन्ध में अपना एक मोशन आप की सेवा में भेजा था कि यह बिल सिलैक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाय । क्लाज 5 के अन्दर देश की एकता के लिये साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों और असामाजिक तत्वों के खिलाफ़ जो जल्द कार्यवाही करने के लिये आपने प्रावधान किया है, उस में उन के खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन लेने में एक-दो अडचने इस बिल में आती हैं । सैक्शन 147, 143, 148, 151—इन आफेन्सेज का जिक्र तो है, लेकिन 302 या दूसरे आफेन्सेज के बारे में क्या स्थिति है। दो साल से ज्यादा सजा रही है, तीन साल की उसके लिए आपने प्रोविजन रखा है कि वारन्ट ट्रायल होगा । तो इसमें झगड़ा रहेगा । पहले केसेज को ट्राई करने के लिए एक्यूज जो होंगे 147 के, अनलाफुल असेम्बली के, मर्डर समरी ट्रायल्स, उनका ट्रायल अलग होगा और इनका अलग होगा । इसलिए जो आपका बिल है कृपा करके उसको फिर से एग्जामिन कीजिए । इसके लिए ही मैं ने सिफारिश की है कि इसको सैलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाये और वहा पर इसको पास कराया जाये ।

फिर आपने लिखा है कि समरी ट्रायल्स में कोई बयान नही लिया जाता । समरी ट्रायल्स में यह होता है कि कुछ समरी लिख लेते हैं । उसके बाद

Now the case should be transferred to another court.

डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया का आफेन्स नही है, शेड्यूल में नही है और आप कहते हैं दूसरी जगह भेज दिया जाये । उस समय क्या होगा ?

The court will send back that case to another court.

उस समय क्या -डीनोवो ट्रायल होगा या जितना हो गया है उसके बाद होगा, यह भी क्लैरिफिकेशन इसमें नहीं है ।

फिर आपने लिखा है :

He has been qualified for appointment as judge of a High Court.

उसके बाद दूसरे प्रोविजन में है :

He is or has been for a period of not less than one year Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge.

तो यह जो प्रोसीजर आप बनाते हैं समरी ट्रायल करने के लिए और वारन्ट ट्रायल भी करना चाहते हैं—यह सारा हाचपाच बना है और यह हैपोली वर्डेड नही है । क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में समरी ट्रायल है । मैं कहता हूं जो साम्प्रदायिक तत्व हैं, भिवन्डी, अहमदाबाद, राची, वगैरह में जो घटनायें होती हैं और जो अपराधी होते हैं उनके लिए आपने लिखा है कि उनका बयान कोई भी ले सकता है । बयान लेने के लिए है लेकिन प्राज्क्यूशन को जल्दी करने के लिए क्या तरीका है ? क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में 170 का प्रोज्क्यूशन 15 दिन का हुआ, रिमान्ड 30 दिन की ले ली, 15 दिन की ले ली, चालान वापिस नही हुआ तो यह ट्रायल नही होगा । तो जहा डिले होनी है वहा ऐक्शन नही लिया । आपका मतलब था कि जो अफेन्डर्स है, जो देश में अशाति फैलाते हैं, जो देश में साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाते है उनके खिलाफ जल्द कार्यवाही हो ताकि जल्दी वे पनिश किये जा सकें । लेकिन उनके लिए क्या तरीका होगा ? आपने लिखा है :

Magistrate can take cognizance—Sessions Judge can take cognizance.

वह किस प्रकार काग्निजेंस लेगा जबतक कि सेक्शन 170, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में उनका चालान पेश नही हो जाता ? चालान पेश होने के लिए आपने क्या प्रोसीजर निकाला है ?

तो जो आपकी भावना है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं कि जल्दी ट्रायल हो जाय और सजा मिल जाये लेकिन इस बिल में हम देखते हैं जगह जगह पर लकुना हैं । आप इसका कोई सेक्शन ले लीजिए । आपने इसमें कहा है कि कोर्ट में बयान के लिए पर्टिक्युलर पीरियड फिक्स होगा ।

It may be for a year or two or any period.

तब तीन महीने का एक्सटेंशन होगा । तब तक ? तो फिर नयी कोर्टस एस्टैबलिश करने का पर्पज क्या है ? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब बातों को देखने के लिए मैं ने सैलेक्ट

कमेटी में इस बिल को भेजने का जो मोशन दिया है उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाये और इस बिल को सैलेक्ट कमेटी को रेफर कर दिय जाये । वरना इस तरह से इस बिल का जो पर्पज है वह फ्रस्ट्रेट हो जायेगा । अगर अमेन्डमेन्ट देने में चार पांच घंटे की देरी हो गई हो हालांकि मैंने समय से ही सुबह इसको दे दिया था तो भी इसको इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए । जो बिल आप लाए हैं उसका पर्पज यही है कि ऐसे अपराधियों को जल्दी से सजा मिलनी चाहिए । कई आफेन्सेज में, 302, 304, 376 में समरी ट्रायल करना नहीं चाहते हैं, वारन्ट ट्रायल होगा तो फिर उन कैसेज में कमे होगा ? फिर स्पेशल कोर्टस बिठाने का मतलब है सारा पैराफर्नेलिया होना चाहिए—क्लार्कस कापीस्ट वगैरह । तो यह होना चाहिए कि समरी ट्रायल हो और क्रिमिनल प्रोपीजर कोड में हो जाये

You will have to submit the challan within such and such day.

164 में मनडेट्री प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि उनका बयान ले लिया जाये ताकि गवाह जो हैं वह बाद में होस्टाइल न हो जायें । मैं समझता हूं इस बिल को आपने राष्ट्रीय एकता के दृष्टिकोण से रखा है । लेकिन राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद ने सजेशन्स तो और भी दिए हैं कि प्राजीक्यूशन विदड्रा नहीं होगा तो वह कहां है ? राष्ट्रीय एकता की जो भावना है वह तो ठीक है . .

That is there. But when you want to explain the whole thing, you must bring it.

इसलिए इस बिल को लाने का जो पर्पज है उसको पूरा करने के लिए जरूरी है कि पहले इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाये जिसके लिए मैंने सिफारिश की है ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether you have accepted the amendment moved by Shri M. C. Daga.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Daga raised the point when the Deputy-Speaker was in the chair and he over-ruled it; he did not accept it. So, I have nothing to say about that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Sir, I seek your permission to move a motion for referring the Bill to a Joint Select Committee. I hope you are giving me permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he wants to move it, I will give him permission.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am thankful to you. The reasons for my moving for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee are that there are a number of lacunae in the Bill and there are many extraneous matters in the Bill. I may also go to the extent of saying that the Bill is not properly drafted and is full of loopholes.

Firstly, in clause 3, on the declaration of disturbed areas the period is not mentioned. It is mentioned that the declaration will be for three months but thereafter the declaration could be extended from time to time. At the same time, there is no specific period laid down as to what extent the declaration will be in existence.

Secondly, clause 5(2) seeks to punish all sorts of persons. There are accessories before facts, at facts and after facts. There are even abettors of all sorts, before, on and after facts are incorporated.

Thirdly, in clause 6 two types of offences are classified. One is that offences which are triable by warrant procedure. If the warrant procedure is sought to be incorporated, then the very purpose of the Bill is defeated. We want the offences to be tried summarily. By what stretch of imagination can one conclude that trial by warrant procedure would be summary trial? So far as summary trial is concerned, the provision is that offences which do not deserve a punishment of more than three years will be tried summarily.

Now, there are a number of offences for which the punishment laid down is three years. In how many cases would you like to have summary trial. There are a number of offences which would sought to be tried under a summary trial under clause 6(3).

Coming to clause 7, as my hon. friend has already mentioned, it gives an unfettered discretion to Special Courts. Taking all these things into consideration and the arguments advanced, I think, you will kindly accept my amendment and the Government will also

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

accept my amendment that the Bill may be referred to a Joint Committee so that the law could be made foolproof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members who have raised some doubts about some of the provisions in the Bill, the Government is agreeable to refer the Bill to a Joint Select Committee. Though I have a lot of things to say about various points, technical and otherwise, that have been raised by the hon. Members, I will not go into them now. If you would permit me, I could move a motion to that effect or the hon. Member could move it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, it is the desire of the House as well as of the Government that the Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee. According to Rule 345, I waive that condition. I allow him to move it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I move that the Bill be referred to the Joint Committee consisting of the names which would be submitted later. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not later.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: That is also done in a number of cases. Anyway, I read the following names.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members, 30 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri S. C. Besra,
2. Shri Somnath Chatterjee,
3. Prof. Madhu Dandavate,
4. Shri P. K. Deo,
5. Shri C. C. Desai,
6. Shri Devinder Singh Garcha,
7. Shri Karan Singh Yadav,
8. Shri Bhogendra Jha,
9. Shri L. D. Kotoki,
10. Shrimati T. Kakshmikanthamma,
11. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi,
12. Shri Krishna Chandra Pant,
13. Shri Anantrao Patil,
14. Shri Banamali Patnaik,
15. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
16. Shri G. S. Mishra,
17. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
18. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao,
19. Shri Vayalar Ravi,
20. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait,
21. Shri Erasmo de Sequeira,
22. Shri Shambhu Nath,
23. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma,
24. Shri Shiva Chandika,
25. Shri B. R. Shukla,
26. Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik,
27. Shri N. Tombi Singh,
28. Shri Tayyab Hussain,
29. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa,
30. Shri G. Viswanathan;

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make a report to the House by the first day of the last week of October, 1972;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: From our group in the place of Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Biren Dutta's name may be included.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Accepted?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): There is none from our Party.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It may be verified and the name can be added.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): In place of Mr. Viswanathan, Mr. J. M. Gowder's name may be included.

**श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** (कासगंज) : हमारी पार्टी का इस में नाम नहीं है । डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय का नाम जोड़ दें ।

**सभापति महोदय** : सभी पार्टियों के नाम लेंगे । आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): If you don't mind, I will make a submission. Most of us here very much interested in this Bill are likely to be in the present or in the future disturbed areas. It may be communal, it may be language. That is why we are preparing with all earnestness. I think a very good suggestion has already been made by Mr. Stephen that the preparation of the final list may be held over till tomorrow when all sections could be consulted and thereafter the final list could be brought out. It may be held over.

**श्री इसहाक सम्भली** (अमरोहा) : मैं नाम के तब्दीली चाहता हूं । श्री भोगेन्द्र झा चूंकि बीमार हैं इस लिये मेरा दरख्वास्त है कि उन की जगह पर श्री सरजू पांडे का नाम कर दिया जाये ।

[ شری اسحاق سمبھلی : میں نام کی تبدیلی چاہتا ہوں -- شری بھوگیندر جھا چونکہ بیمار ہیں اسلئے میری درخواست ہے کہ انکی جگہ پر شری سرجو پانڈے کا نام کر دیا جائے ]

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: That is why I said that the names could be given later on. I accept the change suggested by him or any other change suggested later on.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): The discussion on the debate may be adjourned till tomorrow. A formal motion may be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a proposal on behalf of some of the members on this side. What have you to say?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am moving postponement of the discussion till tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): If the only point to be considered is about the adequacy of the list or the fullness of the list representing all sections of the House, for that limited purpose, my colleague is agreeable that we may hold this up till tomorrow.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): No, Sir. The Motion can be made tomorrow along with the list; we don't mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Motion has been moved.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It can be postponed, Sir. Names have to go in today according to the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That cannot be again moved tomorrow. I have accepted. I have told him to move the Motion. He has moved that. The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs says, if there is a question of analysing the list, only for that purpose, that can be postponed. I don't think it would be proper. I am putting the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, consisting of 45 Members, 30 from this House, namely :—

1. Shri S. C. Besra
2. Shri Biren Dutta
3. Prof. Madhu Dandavate
4. Shri P. K. Deo
5. Shri C. C. Desai
6. Shri Devender Singh Garcha
7. Shri Karan Singh Yadav
8. Shri Sarjoo Pandey
9. Shri L. D. Kotoki
10. Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
11. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
12. Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
13. Shri Anantrao Patil
14. Shri Banamali Patnaik
15. Shri S. Radhakrishnan
16. Shri G. S. Mishra
17. Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
18. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
19. Shri Vayalar Ravi

[Mr. Chairman]

20. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
21. Shri Erasmo de Sequera
22. Shri Shambhu Nath
23. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
24. Shri Shiva Chandika
25. Shri B. R. Shukla
26. Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik
27. Shri N. Tombi Singh
28. Shri Tayyab Hussain
29. Shri Tulsidas Dasappa,
30. Shri G. Viswanathan;

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to the House by the first day of the last week of October, 1972;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

**16.38 hrs.**

## STATEMENT *RE.* CURRENT SUGAR SITUATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: We move on to the next item. Prof. Sher Singh to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Sir, I rise to make a statement on the current sugar situation, which I am painfully aware is causing serious concern not only to all the Hon'ble Members of the House but also to the public. To facilitate a proper appraisal of the situation in the right perspective, I would state briefly the developments since the control on the prices and distribution of sugar was removed with effect from the 25th May, 1971. As the House is well aware, the decision to decontrol was taken by the Government in the context of the record production of 42.6 lakhs tonnes of sugar during 1969-70, which resulted in the prices of sugar in the free market coming close to, and in some areas even falling below, the levy prices. As a direct consequence of this development, the lifting of levy sugar, particularly from high-cost zones was tardy, and the stocks with the mills in these zones became disproportionately higher than the stocks with the mills in the other zones. The rationing system had also lost its utility. Principally for these reasons, the Government decided to decontrol sugar.

For about two months after decontrol, the prices of sugar remained fairly easy all over the country. Thereafter, the news about there having been about 3% reduction in the acreage under sugarcane for the season 1971-72 and also of the standing sugarcane crop having suffered damage by floods and excessive rain in the northern parts of India and by prolonged drought in some parts of the southern region, which would result in a decline in sugar production during 1971-72, got round. Consequently, the sugar prices started showing a steadily rising trend. Action taken by the Government to impose quantitative restrictions on the holding of sugar by authorized dealers and to compel the mills to sell every week at least 20% of the monthly releases of sugar and not to refuse to sell if released stocks were available, in an effort to curb hoarding tendencies in a rising market, succeeded to some extent in checking this trend. However, towards the end of 1971, in the context of the mounting emergency arising out of the influx of Bangla Desh refugees and the conflict with Pakistan thereafter, the Government succeeded in arriving at an informal agreement with the industry, whereby, the industry made available with effect from the 1st January, 1972, 60% of the monthly releases of sugar at a fixed prive of Rs. 150/- per quintal ex-factory, exclusive of Excise Duty, for D-30 grade for meeting certain emergent requirements and for distribution to domestic consumers through fair price shops. Similarly, a further 3.5% of the monthly release was also made available by the factories at the same price for meeting export commitments.

Though the emergency still continues and the prices of sugar in the open market had been steadily rising, the Indian Sugar Mills Association informed the Government on the 13th June, 1972 that some factories were unwilling to continue the informal arrangements beyond the 30th June, 1972, and that it had not been possible for it to recommend any other scheme either. In these circumstances, the Government found themselves left with no option but to continue the existing arrangements under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act with effect from the 1st July, 1972, in order to ensure that the domestic consumers would continue to be in a position to procure a reasonable portion of their requirements of sugar at a fair price.

Representations were received that the levy prices notified by the Government were highly unrealistic, unscientific and wrong and would be a great disincentive to the efforts for increasing sugar production in the coming years. The Government having been compelled to take recourse to the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act for continuing beyond the 30th June, 1972, the system of partial control of sugar, which was in force on an informal basis till then, the levy prices had, in accordance with the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, to be fixed having regard to the notified statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1971-72 and the recommendations of the Tariff Commission as accepted by the Government. Though the last Report of the Tariff Commission was submitted in 1969 on the basis of cost data relating to earlier seasons, the Commision had also subsequently recommended to the Government certain escalations in consideration of the Second Wage Board Award, increase in railway freight rates, dearness allowance, packing charges and higher depreciation rate. On further consulation by the Government, the Tariff Commission recently advised that apart from the escalations already recommended by it, the only other factor which would justify a small increase was the Emergency Risk Insurance premium payable for the year 1972. In notifying the levy prices for sugar for the different zones, the Government had taken into account all the escalations recommended by the Tariff Commission since 1969 including the latest one on account of the Emergency Risk Insurance. No doubt, except for 2 or 3 zones, the notified prices in other zones are less than Rs. 150/- per quintal, in some cases by as much as about Rs. 25/- per quintal. Even so, detailed calculations made in my Ministry taking into account the higher cane prices actually paid or, promised to be paid by the mills in most of the zones have shown that the factories can afford to sell the free quota of sugar at the same or, even less than the then level of ruling prices without incurring any loss in the overall. Minister of Agriculture, therefore, appealed to the industry not to raise the factory delivery prices of free sale sugar on the plea that the levy prices were lower than the one agreed to under the voluntary scheme or on account of the market sentiments, and also to so adjust their policies so as to subserve the essential interests of the public at large.

Nevertheless quite a number of mills, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts and obtained interim orders restraining the Government from enforcing the Sugar (Price Determination) Order, 1972, subject to the factories concerned providing bank guarantees for the difference between the notified prices and the prices at which sugar was actually sold by them. This development not only disturbed the smooth working of the levy system of distribution of sugar both in regard to its price and quantity, but also helped the open market prices of sugar to rise further steeply day by day. The lull in the monsoon for over a fortnight and the damages caused thereby to the standing sugarcane crops have contributed further to the spurt in sugar prices based on market sentiments.

The remedies to the existing unsatisfactory situation would lie in :

(a) improving and streamlining the existing system of distribution of levy sugar by the various State Governments;

(b) taking effective anti-hoarding measures and awarding examplary punishment to persons found guilty of offences under the Essential Commodities Act or otherwise;

(c) evolving a proper sugar and sugarcane policy for 1972-73.

[Prof. Sher Singh]

with a view to augmenting the sugar production, and

(d) persuading the public to observe austerity and avoid wastage during the current period of acute scarcity of sugar

The Government of India have already initiated measures accordingly and subject to the full and active co-operation of all the State Governments it is hoped that the present situation would be got over as early as possible The Hon'ble Members would have seen reports in the Press about the results of the raids conducted in Delhi during the last two days, and it is expected that other State Governments will also take similar action to deal with hoarders, as already requested by us. I am also hoping that it should be possible to announce the new sugar and sugarcane policy for 1972-73 before the session ends

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (मुरैना) : सभापति महोदय, इस पर प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी जाय। बडे महत्व का वक्तव्य सामने रखा गया है।

**सभापति महोदय** : मैं एलाऊ नही कर रहा हूं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : चीनी मंहगी हो रही है, दाम बढ रहे हैं ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half an hour discussion

SHRI K NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): There should be a discussion on this

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him write to the Speaker.

**श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त** (अलीपुर) : इस स्टेटमेन्ट को सर्कुलेट करा दीजिये।

MR CHAIRMAN: Yes, it should be circulated.

---

**16.46 hrs.**

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

### BONUS BY SUGAR MILLS IN MADHYA PRADESH

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** (मंदसौर) : सभापति महोदय, दिनांक 13-4-72 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में शुगर मिलो द्वारा दिये जाने वाले बोनस के सम्बन्ध मे यह बहस उठाई गई है। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने उस समय उत्तर देते हुए कुछ आकडे प्रस्तुत किये थे, जिन से पता चलता है कि विभिन्न मिलो द्वारा किन किन वर्षों में किस प्रकार से बोनस दिया है। अभी माननीय मन्त्री जी अपना चौथा सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य रख रहे थे, उस मे कुछ शुगर मिलो की कठिनाइयो तथा सरकार की शुगर नीति के बारे में उल्लेख किया है। सदन में इस के पहले भी शुगर नीति के बारे मे बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, शुगर मिल मालिको के बारे मे भी यहा पर बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, किन्तु जहा तक श्रमिको का सम्बन्ध है, जहा तक किसानो का सम्बन्ध है, शायद हमारे मन्त्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ नही जाता। शुगर मिल मालिक जब-तक अपनी कठिनाइया बतला कर, गन्ने का भाव बढाने की बात कह कर, गन्ने के उत्पादन मे गिरावट होने के कारण तथा रिकवरी अगर कम मिलती है तो उस के कारणो को लेकर शुगर की कीमत बढाने के बारे में चर्चा करते रहे हैं और सरकार भी सहमत हो जाती रही है। यही कारण है कि चीनी की कीमत काफी बढी है, लेकिन मजदूरो को मिलनेवाला जो बोनस है, जिस के बारे मे कहा जाता रहा है कि उस को 8 33 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाय, उस पर हमारी सरकार गम्भीरता से विचार करने के लिये तैयार नही है।

शुगर मिलें सीजनल फैक्ट्रीज हैं और कई मिलें तो कुछ ही दिन चल पाती हैं। कुछ मिलें महीना भर चलती हैं, कुछ डेढ़ महीना चलती हैं, कुछ मिलें 60 दिन भी नही चल पाती, जो कि बोनस प्राप्त करने के लिये न्यूनतम आवश्यकता है, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि श्रमिको का जो अधिकार है, उस से वह वंचित रह जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि ऐसे श्रमिकों को बोनस दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में उनके क्या विचार हैं ?

बोनस के बारे में जो मूल भावना है, वह यह है कि श्रमिक साल भर तक काम करता है, इस लिये उस को कुछ अतिरिक्त मिल सके। उस के परिश्रम के बदले में उसे कुछ अवश्य मिले तथा महगाई को भी उस में जोड़ लिया जाय, दिन प्रति दिन बढ़नेवाली कीमतों को भी उस में जोड़ लिया जाय, तथा इन सब के आधार पर उस को कुछ अतिरिक्त मिले। इसी आधार पर बोनस का प्रतिशत तय किया गया था और 4 प्रतिशत न्यूनतम बोनस की बात कही गई थी। अब उस को बढ़ा कर 8.33 प्रतिशत की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

कुछ मिलें ऐसी हैं जिन के नाम यहां पर हैं, जिन में जावरा शुगर मिल, सेठ गोविन्द राम सोदा शुगर मिल, डाबरा का शुगर मिल, इन कुछ मिलों ने तो 1969-70 में भी कोई बोनस नहीं दिया है तथा मोतिदपुर शुगर मिल 1969-70 में ही नहीं, इसके पूर्व भी डिफाल्टर रही है। आप कह सकते हैं कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है, वे इस के लिये सक्षम हैं, वे कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही करें। लेकिन राज्य सरकारें कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं करती हैं, और यही कारण है कि यह प्रश्न यहां उठाना पड़ा। राज्य सरकारों को आप बाध्य तो कर सकते हैं। यदि आप श्रम कानूनों का निर्धारण करते हैं और बोनस की पद्धति तय करते हैं तो संरक्षण का अधिकार भी आप का ही है कि श्रमिकों को आप ने जो निर्धारित किया है उस के मुताबिक बोनस मिल रहा है कि नहीं। इन में कुछ मिल ऐसी हैं जो प्रीवाडेंट फंड की रकम भी नहीं देतीं और एक प्रकार से उस रकम को हजम कर के बैठी हैं। तो जिन को बोनस मिलना चाहिये उन को नहीं देते, और देने की बात भी नहीं करते। जैसा कि मैंने आप को कहा, राज्य सरकारें इन डिफाल्टर्स के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि आप राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार के निर्देश देने की कृपा करेंगे ताकि उन को पता चल सके कि जो कार्यवाही उन को करनी चाहिये थी वह कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की।

एक तरफ़ हमारे सामने मिल मालिक बहाना ले कर आते हैं कि हमारी मिल 60 दिन से कम चली, और कम इसलिये चली कि गन्ने का उत्पादन कम हुआ। और उत्पादन क्यों कम हुआ इस के लिये आप एक इनक्वायरी कमेटी बैठाते हैं, जैसा कि 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" अखबार के 1 नवम्बर, 1971 के इश्यू में निकला है :

"The Union Govt. has constituted a highpower Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission to go into the question of decline in sugar yields and recovery."

अब उस के लिये हाई पावर कमेटी बैठा रहे हैं कि आखिर क्यों रिकवरी कम हो रही है। इस के नाम पर वह अपनी मिलें कम चलाते हैं, या मजदूरों को परेशान कर के उन के बोनस के अधिकार को भी मारने की चेष्टा करते हैं। फिर चाहे महाराष्ट्र के मंत्री हों या केन्द्र के मंत्री हों यह जरूर कहेंगे, जैसा कि "टाइम्स आफ़ इंडिया" 18 अप्रैल, 1972 के इश्यू में लिखा है, कि महाराष्ट्र के इर्रीगेशन और पावर मंत्री, श्री वसन्त राव पाटिल ने कहा है :

"Along with the sugar producers, he said, workers, consumers, the capital invested, and the nation as a whole should equally benefit from the production of increased wealth in the form of sugar and that produced by the agriculture-produce processing industries."

मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि जब वह यह आप मानते हैं कि वर्कर्स को उस का बेनीफ़िट मिलना चाहिये, और समान रूप से उन को उस का भागीदार बनना चाहिये। समान रूप से कब भागीदार बनेंगे, मैं नहीं कह सकता, शायद सरकार उस स्थिति में आवे कि नहीं, लेकिन जो थोड़ा बहुत उस को मिलना चाहिये, वह भी नहीं मिल रहा है। जब आप पौलिसी के रूप में तय करते हैं कि वर्कर्स को समानता का लाभ मिलना चाहिये, उस लाभ के अन्दर उन को भागीदार होना चाहिये, फिर आप उस को अमल में लाने के लिये क्यों नहीं मिल मालिकों

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय]

को मजबूर करते हैं । यदि मजदूर लाभ में समान रूप से भागीदार होता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि आज जो डिफलाइन वाली बात है, कम रिकवरी की बात है, वह खत्म हो सकती है । यदि मजदूरों को ठीक से वेजेज और समय पर बोनस मिलता है तो किसी तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं रहेगी । अभी होता यह है कि समय पर मजदूरों को बोनस न मिलने के कारण उन में असंतोष है जिस का परिणाम यह हो सकता है कि शक्कर के उत्पादन में गिरावट आती है । फिर आप चाहे जो भी टारगेट रखें कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में, 1973-74 में हमारा प्रोडक्शन 42 लाख टन हो जायगा, चाहे जितने अफेड आप रखें, वह कभी पूरे नहीं होंगे । इसलिये मजदूरों को संतुष्ट रखना सब से आवश्यक बात है ।

शुगर मिल्स में जो सीजनल कर्मचारी हैं उन के बारे में बोनस की कोई नियमित पद्धति नहीं है । अगर फैक्ट्री ने 60 दिन काम नहीं किया तो सीजनल कर्मचारियों को बोनस पाने का अधिकार नहीं है । यह ठीक नहीं है । इसमें संशोधन जरूरी है । साथ ही मैं चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी मिलें हैं जिन्होंने कर्मचारियों को बोनस नहीं दिया है उन के खिलाफ राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दें ताकि वह बोनस का भुगतान करें, और जो डिफाल्टर्स हैं उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये । राज्य सरकारों को आप ऐसा निर्देश दे सकते हैं कि जिन्होंने अभी तक भुगतान बोनस का नहीं किया है वह जल्दी से मजदूरों का बोनस दें । मैं समझता हूं कि आज की स्थिति में 4 परसेंट वाली बात ठीक नहीं लगती । सभी ओर से लोग चाहते हैं कि बोनस के प्रतिशत को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये, बोनस बढ़ना चाहिये । हो सकता है किसी एक मिल ने ऐक्शन-प्रेशिया एक परसेंट बोनस अधिक दे दिया हो, या किसी मिल ने चार की जगह पांच परसेंट दे दिया हो, तो उस से कुछ नहीं होता । सभी मिलों की स्थिति देखी जाय तो आप पायेंगे कि उन की चूक रही है, और इस के लिये राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोषी हैं कि उन्होंने अपने उत्तरदायित्व के प्रति उदासीनता बरती है ।

शुगर मिल्स के जो सीजनल वर्कर्स हैं उन के बारे में नियमित पद्धति बनायी जाय कि 60 दिन की अवधि पूरी हो या न हो तो भी उन को बोनस के रूप में अतिरिक्त धनराशि मिले ताकि इस समय जब कि चीनी के दाम बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो मजदूरों की भी मजदूरी बढ़े और ठीक समय पर उन को देय धनराशियों का भुगतान हो ।

SHRI D K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) The Union Labour Minister has already made a declaration that for all the industries the minimum bonus should under no circumstances be less than 8 33 per cent That declaration was made long ago But in sugar mills numbering 267 in India, we find that actually not more than four per cent bonus had been paid by the employers to the workmen

In the matter of bonus the sugar industry workmen had been neglected In Orissa I should tell you, Sir, that even that four per cent has not been paid for two years and it is only this year they have paid the bonus for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 The sugar magnates have already earned enormous profits because of the rise in sugar prices Why should not a direction be given by the Centre to the mills and also instructions to the State Governments that the minimum 8 33 per cent of bonus should be given to the workers in the sugar industry, including Madhya Pradesh?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** श्रीमन्, हम को भी बोलने का समय दिया जाय ।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप का नाम नहीं है, जिन का नाम है उन्हीं को समय देंगे । नियम के मुताबिक जिन का नाम लिस्ट पर आता है उन्हीं को हम पुकारते हैं । हमारे पास आप का नाम नहीं है ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** आप अपने कार्यालय से पूछ लीजिये, हम ने अपना नाम भेजा है ।

**सभापति महोदय** : 12.55 पर आप का नाम आया था, जब कि 11.00 बजे आना चाहिये था ।

**17.00 hrs.**

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा)** : सभापति जी, डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय का मैं आदर करता हूं, और जब आधे घंटे के डिस्कशन के बारे में मेरे सामने पेपर लाये गये तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि किस प्रकार से यह प्रश्न, जिस का इस में जिक्र है, प्रश्न संख्या 2767, इस के ऊपर कैसे आधे घंटे की चर्चा माननीय सदस्य लाये । जो इन्हों ने नोट दिया है उस में उन्हों ने कहा है कि मन्त्री जी से यह जवाब मिला है कि जावरा शुगर मिल ने 1970-71 का बोनस दे दिया है । मैं आप की अनुमति से उनसे यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि वह बतायें कि प्रश्न में किस जगह पर यह जवाब मैंने दिया है कि 1970-71 में बोनस जावरा शुगर मिल ने दे दिया है ? और यदि नहीं तो मुझे आश्चर्य है कि जो हम जवाब देते हैं उस को माननीय सदस्य पढ़ते भी हैं कि नहीं ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : सभापति महोदय, उस दिन का उत्तर मगवा लिया जाय तो पता लग जायेगा ।

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा** : मेरे पास उत्तर मौजूद है । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं सुना दूं ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : मेरे पास भी है ।

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा** : मैं ने कहा है कि जावरा शुगर मिल ने 1967-68, 1968-69 का बोनस दिया है । इस तरह से जो बात मैंने कतई नहीं कही उस पर बहस उठाई गई है । उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार ने कहा कि 1970-71 का बोनस दिया है और लेबर कमिश्नर कहते हैं कि नहीं दिया है । इस के ऊपर उन्होंने इस इश्यू को उठाया है । यह एक बड़ी अजीब सी बात है जिस को मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि किस प्रकार से हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन का विषय बना है । उस वक्त मैंने जो भी तथ्य दिये थे वह स्टेट लेबर कमिश्नर की सूचना के आधार पर दिये थे । लेकिन जो प्रश्न आप ने उठाया है उस के बारे में मैंने कभी नहीं कहा । लेबर कमिश्नर ने मुझे यह भी बतलाया है कि जावरा शुगर मिल्स को 30 जून, 1972 तक बोनस दे देना चाहिये था । मुझे इस के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि वह मिला है या नहीं ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : नहीं मिला है ।

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा** : मैंने कहा कि लेबर कमिश्नर से मुझे कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि दिया है या नहीं दिया है । यूनियन्स को चाहिये कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास इस बात को ले कर जायं और उन को मिल के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिये बाध्य करें । शुगर मिलों के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एप्रोप्रिएट अथारिटी है और वही कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकती । अच्छा होता यदि माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से उठाते ताकि कार्रवाई की जा सकती ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : मैंने यही निवेदन किया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कार्रवाई नहीं की इस लिये आप के पास आना पड़ा । आप उन से कहें कि वह कार्रवाई करें ।

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा** : कोई भी मिल यूनियन इस प्रश्न को उठा सकती है । पेमेंट आफ बोनस ऐक्ट जो 1965 का है उसकी धारा 19 बी० के अन्तर्गत मिल को आठ महीने के भीतर बोनस दे देना चाहिये । अगर नहीं दिया है तो उस का प्रोसिक्यूशन किया जा सकता है और राज्य सरकार उस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकती है । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि लेबर यूनियन को इस मसले को राज्य सरकार के पास ले जाना चाहिये ।

इस के बाद श्री डी० के० पंडा ने एक प्रश्न उठाया कि उन के यहां भी मिलों में बोनस नहीं दिया गया ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : मैंने दूसरा प्रश्न भी उठाया था । राज्य सरकार ने उस के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है । इस का प्रमाण यह है कि 1969-70 और 1970-71 में जो दरोगा शुगर मिल है वह डिफाल्टर रही लेकिन डिफाल्टर मानने पर भी उस के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है । अगर की जाती तो मंत्री महोदय के पास उस की सूचना होती ।

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा** : इसीलिये मैं कहता हूं कि आप को इस मामले को राज्य सरकार को नोटिस में लाना चाहिये । आप यूनियन से कहें जिस के द्वारा आप को सूचना मिली है, कि वह राज्य सरकार के पास इस मसले को ले जायें । लेकिन इस मसले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एप्रोप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकती । इस में मैं यही राय दे सकता हूं कि वह वहां जा कर इस मसले को सरकार के साथ उठायें ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : आप भी तो उन को लिख सकते हैं ।

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा** : वह तो हम लिखेंगे, लेकिन अच्छा होगा कि आप वहां खुद उठायें ।

श्री डी० के० पंडा ने जो कुछ कहा है उस के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि...

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I cannot understand Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can hear the translation.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Mr. Panda said that the mills in his State have not paid bonus for the last four years and only this year they have paid some bonus. There are specific rules in regard to this matter. If they have not been paid, I think the State Government should have taken action.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): The State Government passes on the buck to the Central Government and the Central Government passes on the buck to the State Government, although the Essential Commodities Act and Bonus Act are Central Acts.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: So far as sugar mills and labour problems in sugar mills are concerned, they are the responsibility of the State Government.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : एक्ट आपका है । इसके तहत अगर राज्य सरकार काम नहीं करती तो आप कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं । यह केन्द्रीय कानून है, राज्य सरकार का कानून नहीं है ।

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा** : इस कानून को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही बरता जाता है । इसके अलावा मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है ।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: May I know whether the Central Government is going to send some instructions to the State Governments for implementation of this formula?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I will draw the attention of the State Governments, so far as the bonus is concerned.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : सीजनल फ़ैक्ट्री होने के कारण वहां के श्रमिकों को बोनस नहीं मिल पाता है । साठ दिन पूरा वे काम नहीं कर पाते हैं ।

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा** : जो नियम है उसको हम तोड़ नहीं सकते हैं ।

---

**17.06 hrs.**

## MOTION *RE.* CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): As the House is aware, there were some incidents this afternoon. As a result of that, in consultation with members of this House, I beg to move:

> "This House resolves that the persons calling themselves (1) Siphai Rai and (2) Ram Janam Singh, who shouted and threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House at 15.05 hours today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 5 P.M. on Thursday, the 10th August, 1972 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi."

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (मुरेना) : इस प्रकार की पहले भी घटनायें हुई हैं । लेकिन उनको ले कर इस प्रकार पहले कभी नहीं किया गया है । इस तरह से मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से पढ़ कर पहले कभी नहीं सुनाया गया है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves (1) Siphai Rai and (2) Ram Janam Singh, who shouted and threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House at 15.05 hours today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 5.00 P.M. on Thursday, the 10th August, 1972 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

**17.08 hrs.**

## DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I beg to move :

"That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for rescission of the decision of the House adopting amendment for reference of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972 to a Joint Committee be suspended."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for rescission of the decision of the House adopting amendment for reference of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972 to a Joint Committee be suspended."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I beg to move :

"That the decision of the House adopting amendment for reference of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972, to a Joint Committee, be rescinded."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the decision of the House adopting amendment for reference of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972, to a Joint Committee, be rescinded."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

**17.11 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 10, 1972/Sravana 19, 1894 (Saka).*

---

GIPN—7 L.S.S.(ND)/72—9-10-72—1010